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AMERICAN AND CANADIAN TRADE.

OUR issue for May 19 will be specially circulated to the best buyers of druggists' goods in Canada, the United States, and the West Indies, which are amongst the most important markets that are open to British manufacturers. The advantages which have followed the 25-per-cent. preferential reduction by Canada on the tariff of British goods imported have been so successful in promoting and increasing trade between the Dominion and the Mother Country that after June 30 the preference will be increased to 33½ per cent. There is unquestionably a great future for the British chemical and drug trade in Canada. There, as well as in the United States and the West Indies, good business has been done quietly for many years. The circulation of the C. & D. on the date mentioned will be not only to the whole of our unique constituency throughout the British Empire, but to the best drug-houses throughout the North American Continent. No extra charge for advertisements is made for this circulation. Tariff and further particulars will be supplied by the Publisher on application.

Summary.

THE PROPRIETARY RIGHTS of Eau de Botot were sold in Paris last week for 24,000/. (p. 742).

WE REPORT fully upon the Photographic Exhibition held in the Portman Rooms this week (p. 747).

MR. WALTER GIBBONS's views in regard to company-pharmacy have been elicited by Mr. Kirkby (p. 751).

MR. G. J. GOSTLING now sends us his views on pharmaceutical matters *apropos* of his candidature (p. 751).

MR. F. J. YOUNG has secured the Pereira medal in competition with other pharmaceutical chemists (p. 758).

THE REGISTRATION OF FIRMS BILL has been read a second time and referred to a Select Committee (p. 746).

COMPANY-PHARMACY has been discussed by the Liverpool Chemists' Association, Dr. Symes leading off (p. 765).

MR. JOHN TAYLOR explains that his views have undergone no change since he joined Mr. Glyn-Jones's quartet (p. 776).

APROPOS of the question in the House of Commons on carbolic-acid poisoning, we may call attention to four deaths reported on p. 738.

HENRY HEATH HELLIER has been released from Cauterbury Gaol, and appears to have commenced his old game again (p. 757).

THE COUNCIL of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain report a balance on the year's business amounting to nearly 2,000/. (pp. 754, 763).

MR. GLYN-JONES'S COMMITTEE explain that their quartet is not a clique, and are not running in support of Mr. Glyn-Jones's opinions (p. 751).

A LADYSMITH SUBSCRIBER, who made Chevril for the besieged inhabitants and did other good services, sends us an interesting illustrated letter (p. 743).

AN APPRECIATION of the late Mr. Richard Reynolds by Mr. Carteighe was one of the features of the Pharmaceutical Council meeting on Wednesday (p. 758).

A MOTION for the North British Branch Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society to appoint a second professional examiner in chemistry has been defeated (p. 764).

MR. LORD GIFFORD'S ELECTION-ADDRESS has been issued by a Blackburn Committee. A "straight issue" and "no compromise" are its leading features (p. 750).

THE HOME SECRETARY has again promised Sir John Leug that the process of scheduling carbolic acid is going on (p. 746). We urge the need for greater activity (p. 756).

JOHN ISLIP, the man who defrauded a number of chemists, and whose methods were exposed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, has now been sentenced to one year's imprisonment (p. 739).

A PRIVATE DETECTIVE has stated in court that he called on seventy-two chemists in the best parts of London, and was able to obtain from every one of them Holywell Street specialities (p. 739).

AN ENFIELD CHEMIST has been summoned for a second time in respect to a single sale of camphorated oil in February (p. 770), and we suggest that the second proceedings are *ultra vires* (p. 757).

THE QUESTION of dividing the Minor examination has been put by Mr. Kermith, of St. Andrews, to all the Pharmaceutical Council candidates, and they are almost unanimous in favour of that proposal (p. 751).

ST. JAMES'S VESTRY have again made a mistake in regard to the sale of vinegar containing a sulphuric radicle, the Somerset House analysts having supported the view that the acid was present in combination as calcium sulphate (p. 770).

WE REPORT upon the postcard competition on the Pharmaceutical Council election. Our voters put Messrs. Wootton and Cooper in place of Messrs. Bateson and Grose, and for the seventh place Messrs. Gibbons, Gifford, and Warren are level (p. 750).

PECAC is the principal feature of the drug-market this week, and prices have advanced since the auctions. A few changes, mostly downward, have also occurred in essential oils. Trade generally has been much quieter during April than any other month since the year opened (p. 779).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Dynamical Theory.

Lord Kelvin gave a discourse on "The Nineteenth Century Clouds over the Dynamical Theory of Heat and Light" at the Royal Institution on April 27. Lord Kelvin began by defining the dynamical theory of light and heat as a mode of motion subject to the laws of force and matter, by virtue of matter being set in motion by force. He then proceeded to deal with the two clouds on "the brilliancy, beauty, and clearness" of the theory. Fresnel and Young's undulatory theory was but briefly touched upon, the greater part of the time being devoted to meeting the objections of Maxwell and Boltzmann. The result of thousands of calculations of the paths of balls over a triangular space and like mathematical problems disproved, Lord Kelvin said, the Maxwell-Boltzmann theory, which, moreover, did not justify the conclusions those scientists had arrived at. The most interesting part of the lecture was the experimental part. Balls were used to represent atoms, the four modes of motion of a triatomic molecule being shown by a series of three balls joined together with springs. The clash of atoms was illustrated by suspended wineglasses and ivory balls.

Medical Conference.

This Conference, organised at the instance of the Committee of the Medical Guild, was opened at Manchester on May 1. Alderman Walmsley presided, and Mr. Victor Horsley, F.R.S., read a paper on "The Medical Acts." Dr. Wilkinson, of Birkenhead, moved a resolution to the effect that the Medical Acts required amending, especially in regard to protection against illicit practices in death-certification and the Lunacy and Inebriate Acts. The resolution was carried. Dr. Graham complained of illicit practice associated with the sale of patent medicines, and said that it should be compulsory to print on the label full particulars of the composition of the medicine. A further resolution protesting against legislation that would give a legal status to midwives as a class was carried by 19 to 16 votes.

A Wise Departure.

At a meeting of the Ipswich Board of Guardians on April 27 it was decided that owing to the resignation of one of the medical officers in August, he having reached the age limit, to employ but one medical officer in future, with a fully-qualified deputy, and that drugs should be found by the Guardians, who should also pay for the dispensing, to be done by the chemist having the drug-contract. Hitherto the doctors have done their own dispensing and procured their own drugs. The dispensing chemist, under this new arrangement, would have to attend at the Guardians' offices daily from 10 to 11 A.M., except Sundays. It is intended that both the drugs and the dispensing should be contracted for. The proposed salary to the medical officer is 300*l.*, and it is anticipated drugs will cost about 85*l.* per annum.

Carbolic Cases.

Harriet Turner, wife of a bricklayer living at Wamscot, Chatham, committed suicide on April 23 by taking carbolic acid. The bottle containing the acid was labelled "Poison."

On April 26 a constable found the dead body of a man on a seat on Clifton Down. On the ground was a tin containing a broken bottle, labelled "Carbolic acid."

At Liverpool on April 28, a man named Thomas, living in North Hill Street, was found unconscious, and was removed to the Southern Hospital, where he died two hours afterwards. A bottle containing carbolic acid was found near him, and according to medical opinion he died from carbolic-acid poisoning.

At an inquiry held on April 27, at Southwark, with reference to the death of Elizabeth Allistone (37), the wife of a market-porter, the husband stated that deceased had taken carbolic acid, from the effects of which she died. He did not keep it in the place, but some months ago

another woman in the buildings poisoned herself in the same way, and the deceased knew she got the carbolic at a grocer's in Old Kent Road. The Coroner (Mr. S. F. Langham) said he was really tired of publicly condemning the loose manner in which carbolic acid was sold at grocers' and oils hops.

Stealing from a Chemist.

On April 30 at the West Riding Court, Dewsbury, Herbert Percival Allen, the clerk until recently employed by Mr. William E. Knowles, chemist and sub-postmaster, of Birstall, charged with stealing 17*l.* 10*s.*, under circumstances reported in last week's issue (page 683), was sent to prison for three months, with hard labour.

Cricket Fixtures.

Burgoyne Burbidge's C.C. play their first match on May 5 against the Olympian C.C. at Wadham Lodge, Walthamstow. Amongst their list of fixtures for the season are return matches with the clubs formed by the staffs of Messrs. Hewlett & Son, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, and Stevenson & Howell.

"The Correct Letter-writer."

Mr. Charles Wass, chemist, Holbeach, who was summoned to appear before the Boston Bench last week for riding his bicycle upon the footpath at Wyberton, sent the following letter to the Court :-

SIR,—I find it is impossible for me to appear and defend this summons. Of all the disgustingly exasperating, trivial cases this is the worst I have ever heard of. If it were not imperative for me to be at my business I should defend it to the end. I have called once or twice to personally explain to you in Boston, but you have been out each time. I was accosted, and my name demanded, in the most uncouth manner imaginable. I might have been a tramp, and guilty of a grave offence. It only irritates me to think of this most unwarrantable annoyance, so will say no more about it. Will you kindly explain to the magistrates my position, and if I have not taken the proper course that my present position places me I hope you will do the best for me. This is the first acquaintance I have had with a summons of any description, so am ignorant of the proper procedure to take. Any expense that possibly may accrue from this case I suppose you will let me know of in due course. Apologising for troubling you, and hoping I am not deviating from the strict line of courtesy,

I am, faithfully yours,
C. WASS, chemist.

The Chairman (Mr. C. T. Moore) said this read like "The Correct Letter-writer," and, after hearing the constable's evidence, he described the letter as insolent, and said defendant should have appeared. He added: "We shall mark what we think of his conduct by putting on a stiffer fine than we otherwise should have done. A little civility does not cost very much, and it might have affected this case. The least we can do is to fine him 10*s.* and costs. I think he has got off lightly."

Drug-contract.

At a meeting of the Governors of Hereford General Infirmary on April 26 the tender of Messrs. W. & H. B. Williams for the supply of drugs (retail) for the coming quarter was accepted.

Prussic-acid Poisonings.

An inquest was held at Birmingham on April 27 on the body of William Taylor (49), a medical dispenser, who lodged at 87 Aston Road. On the previous day Taylor was found dead in bed, and a bottle which had contained prussic acid was beside him. Lately he had been in ill-health, and his brother stated that he had been of intemperate habits. He took prussic acid as a nerve-sedative. Death by misadventure was the verdict.

At the Camberwell Coroner's Court on April 30, an inquest was held on the body of Mr. George Smith (50), pharmaceutical chemist, of 283 Friern Road, East Dulwich, and lately acting as dispenser at the East Dulwich relief-station. Mrs. Smith, the widow, said her husband being a registered chemist could easily obtain any drug he wanted from wholesale houses. He had lately suffered from ulceration of the stomach, and on April 29 she left him dressing in his bedroom. As he did not come down to breakfast she went to see the reason, and found him lying across the bed groaning

and clasping in his hand a phial of prussic acid. She had never seen the bottle before, and could not trace where he got it from. The medical evidence showed that prussic-acid poisoning was the cause of death, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

The Sale of Laudanum.

At Lemington on April 28, a youth named Wright was charged with having attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. Evidence was given that accused drank a large quantity of laudanum, but how he obtained it did not transpire.

At an inquest held at Harrogate on April 28 on the body of a woman named Cartwright, the evidence showed that death was the result of laudanum-poisoning. Mr. R. H. Davis, pharmaceutical chemist, deposed that deceased had purchased fourpennyworth of laudanum from him, stating that it was for external use.

Mr. E. J. Cope, manager for Mr. John Need, chemist and druggist, West Malvern, was the principal witness in a case heard at Malvern on April 25, in which a woman named Sadler was charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking laudanum, which her boy obtained from Mr. Cope on the pretence that it was for his mother's toothache. Mr. Cope informed the Bench that he had supplied the defendant with laudanum before, and had often supplied the boy with goods, and he gave him $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of laudanum. That quantity would be sufficient to poison a person not used to taking it, but he had sold $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to one person at a time, and had seen persons used to it drink off a quantity without measuring it in the shop. Dr. C. H. East deposed that the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of laudanum the defendant had taken contained 16 gr. of opium. The woman was committed for trial.

A Miscellaneous Poison.

A young woman named Annie Wilmott was found dying in a Bradford hotel on April 30, after taking a mixture of ammonia, vermin-killer, oxalic acid, and sherry. An emetic was administered, but she died in ten minutes.

Obstructing the Footpath.

At St. Albans on April 26, Boots (Limited), Market Place, St. Albans, were summoned for leaving goods on the footpath for an unreasonable time. From the evidence of the police it appeared that several boxes stood outside Messrs. Boot's premises, partly on the kerb and partly in the gutter, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. The manager promised to clear them away, but four large cases were still there at 2 o'clock, although the assistant had been again warned. The manager stated that the empty cases were placed outside the shop for the railway men to call for them, and the Bench ordered the defendants to pay the costs, which amounted to 4s.

Alleged Child-neglect.

At Crewe on April 24 Charles Parker Blackith, chemist, and Katherine Blackith, his wife, were charged with neglecting their four children. Police evidence for the prosecution having been given, the case was adjourned for a month to see if there was any improvement in the condition of the children.

A Cyanide-sueide.

On April 26 an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Basil D'Braunsten, a Russian lieutenant-colonel, who was found dead in a railway-carriage at Liverpool Street station. An analysis of the contents of the stomach by Dr. Stevenson, the Home Office analyst, showed that death was due to cyanide-of-potassium poisoning. There was no evidence whatever where the deceased got the poison.

Poisons Easily Obtained.

On May 2, at Guy's Hospital, an inquest on the body of James Clark (72) revealed the fact that deceased, who was very depressed, had taken a quantity of nitric acid. The bottle which had contained the acid was unlabelled, and the Coroner (Mr. S. F. Langham) said it was most unfortunate that the purchase of the poison could not be traced; but at present the means to obtain poisons were so easy as to make it almost waste of time to try and trace them. He had hoped long ago that legislation would have pre-

vented this very loose system of obtaining poison; but it seemed still a long way off.

The Mineral-water Bottle Problem.

The Jersey Mineral-water Trade Protection Alliance has notified the trade that on and after May 1, in consequence of the great loss accruing from the very inadequate return of bottles lent, a deposit-charge of 3d. per dozen will be made on all mineral-water bottles. It is added that the price of these bottles to the trade has recently advanced 20 per cent., and notification has been given of the likelihood of a still further advance, and it is mentioned that nearly 100 dozen have been returned to the above Association by the local authorities, these having found their way through various channels to the dust-destructor. All bottles put out by the various Jersey makers on and after May 1 will have affixed a uniform label, and all bottles so labelled will be redeemed by the carmen of the said makers, at 3d. per dozen, or 4d. per bottle.

Must Work Now.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions on May 2, John Islip, otherwise Cowper (46), described as of no occupation, pleaded guilty to obtaining credit under false pretences from the Erasmic Company (Limited), the Tuscani Wine Company (Limited), John Bingley, pharmaceutical chemist, Northampton, Jagg & Co., chemists, Buckingham Palace Road, and several other firms. Islip is the man we have had occasion to refer to on various occasions, by reason of complaints from various London chemists whom he endeavoured to victimise. Goods were sent at his instructions to different addresses in different parts of the country, all the while living elsewhere himself. At the time he was masquerading as a man of wealth he was actually (it was stated) living in a Bishop's Park flat, Fulham, in absolute poverty. He used to give strict orders to his servant that he was always "out" to callers, and the household accordingly had to live in a state of siege. The domestic was told that on no account was she to accept anything in the nature of a county-court summons. People were always calling for money, which they never got. In no instance had he paid anything, and on two occasions had appeared in the Bankruptcy Court, and was still undischarged on a petition presented against him in 1895. One conviction for fraud was recorded against his name in 1899. From 1899 to the present time county-court judgments of the aggregate face-value of 480*l.* had been issued against him. Mr. Rooth, for the prisoner, admitted that he had been known by three names—Islip, Cowper, and Louis—the first being his real name, the second a registered name, and the third a *nom de plume*, as he composed music, one of his compositions being called the "Devil's Own Waltz." He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. In the course of the hearing of the case it was stated that from 1873 to 1882 the prisoner was a captain of the Tower Hamlets Royal Engineers (Volunteers).

A Question of Negligence.

The adjourned inquest on the death of a workman killed at Manchester by the explosion of a steel drum which had contained sulphuric acid, and which he was repairing, as reported in our news columns last week, resulted in a verdict of accidental death. Evidence showed that water might have percolated through the top of the drum while it was standing in the yard, thus leading to an evolution of hydrogen, which resulted in the explosion.

Holywell Street Trading.

On Friday, April 27, during the hearing of the case of White *v.* the L.C.C., which was a claim for compensation in respect to 32 Holywell Street, Strand, premises required in connection with the Strand Improvement scheme, Mr. Boyle, Q.C., on behalf of the L.C.C., contended that the plaintiffs' business, that of a dealer in a certain class of photographs, books, and medical appliances, was an unsavoury one and against public policy, and that he was not entitled to compensation for his goodwill. Mr. Kemp, Q.C., who appeared for the claimant, said the legality of the business was tested some ten years ago, when White was tried at the Central Criminal Court, and acquitted. Moreover, the appliances sold by his client could be obtained at

every chemist's in London. Mr. Troutbeck (the High Bailiff for Westminster): Don't put it as high as that. Mr. Kemp: Well, I will say at most chemists', sir. The learned counsel went on to say that White's family had been in possession of these premises for upwards of sixty years. The claimant's average net profits during the past three years had been £107. per annum. A sergeant in the Corps of Commissionaires gave evidence to the effect that he visited seventy-two chemists' shops in different parts of London, including Bond Street, Regent Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, the City, and North-West London, and purchased appliances similar to those sold by White. In summing up, the learned High Bailiff told the jury that if the plaintiff's was an illegal business they could not compensate him, but there was no evidence to that effect. The jury, after half-an-hour's deliberation, awarded the claimant £1,157.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Off to the Front.

Mr. W. Jordan, pharmaceutical chemist and dispenser at the Home for Protestant Incurables, Cork, is leaving for South Africa. On April 25 Mr. Jordan organised a farewell concert at the Home, which was a great success and much enjoyed by the inmates. The matron entertained the artists to supper after the concert.

Dispenser Appointed.

Mr. Maurice J. O'Connell, pharmaceutical chemist, was at the last meeting of the Guardians of North Dublin Union appointed dispenser at the North-East Dispensary. Mr. O'Connell has held the position temporarily since the resignation of Mr. Jessop.

Medicine-mistake.

A medicine-mistake occurred at Clonmore, Bree, co. Wexford, last week, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Whelan. The unfortunate woman drank some liniment prescribed for her granddaughter in mistake for her own mixture. Dr. Delaney, a dispensary doctor who lodged in the house, at once attended to Mrs. Whelan, but although he administered emetics and cleared out the stomach death resulted two days afterwards from the shock.

Laudanum-poisoning.

An inquest was held at Belfast on April 25 regarding the death of Isaac Crozier, which occurred on April 17. The wife of deceased said her husband was in the habit of taking laudanum for pain. Mr. G. P. Waugh, pharmaceutical chemist, Grosvenor Street, said on April 16 deceased, whom he did not previously know, purchased from him a twopenny bottle of laudanum. The empty bottle produced was the one he gave him. Witness asked him for what purpose he wanted the laudanum, and he said it was to rub on his body, as he was suffering from pains. The quantity would be sufficient to cause death if taken internally. He frequently sold laudanum for external use in case of persons suffering from pains. A verdict of death by misadventure was returned.

Personal.

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of Lord Rossmore, Lord Lieutenant of the county, has been pleased to appoint Dr. Meredith R. Whitla, M.P.S.I., to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Monaghan.

During the Queen's visit to Dublin Mr. W. F. Wells, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, had the honour of being presented to her Majesty as one of the heads of the Masonic Orphan Girls' School, on the occasion of the Royal party's visit to that institution.

Should Use Sheep-dips.

The National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations has called the attention of Irish producers to the fact that sufficient attention is not paid to the dipping of sheep,

which costs so little and conduces to the health of the sheep and growth of its wool. Dips, it is pointed out, can be bought from any local druggist.

A Postponed Lecture.

Dr. E. J. McWeeney's lecture on "The Cause and Prevention of two of our most fatal Infectious Diseases—Typhoid and Tuberculosis," arranged to be given on April 9 at the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and postponed in consequence of the death on that day of Mr. R. J. Downes, President of the Society, will be delivered early in the ensuing winter session.

Ladysmith Rejoicings.

Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, pharmaceutical chemists, Dublin, brought a claim on April 27 before the Recorder of the city to recover £5*l.* for malicious damage to their shop-window in Grafton Street on the evening of March 1, when the relief of Ladysmith was announced. They exhibited flags in honour of that event, and held that some evil-disposed persons had smashed the window in retaliation. Mr. R. J. Savage, L.P.S.I., gave evidence in support of the claim, and the Recorder said he would take time to consider his decision. He sympathised with Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, but hesitated to saddle the ratepayers with what amounted to an insurance-company's liability.

A Chemist's Action.

Mr. Archibald Watterson, pharmaceutical chemist, the Sandycove Medical Hall, Kingstown, brought an action against the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland) to recover 5,000*l.* damages for injuries sustained while travelling from Dublin to Belfast. From the evidence, it seems that plaintiff on approaching Castle Bellingham went to the carriage-window to see if the train had reached Dundalk. The door opened, and plaintiff was thrown upon the line, receiving severe injuries to his head. He lay on the line all night, and was observed by an official on the 6.5 train next morning. The train was stopped, and Mr. Watterson was taken to the Dundalk Infirmary, where he remained for nine weeks. A portion of his foot had to be amputated. Evidence was produced by the railway company to show that when the train left Dublin the doors were properly shut, and a subsequent inspection showed that the door and handle of this particular carriage were in good order. Four Queen's Counsel and a number of other lawyers were engaged on each side. The jury, after a short retirement, found for the defendants, holding that there was no negligence.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business-expansion.

Mr. Samuel Lawrence, the go-ahead Oban chemist, has erected a commodious warehouse and laboratory in John Street, Oban, at a cost of about 1,000*l.* In the new building, which is connected with Mr. Lawrence's George Street shop by speaking-tube, the wholesale and manufacturing parts of the business will be conducted. At the invitation of Mr. Lawrence about 100 of the leading citizens of Oban, as well as a number of representatives of London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh firms, inspected the new premises on April 20, and were regaled with cake and wine. The building is a handsome one, and the fittings in the various departments have been thoughtfully and carefully carried out.

"Holding Up" the Chemist.

On May 1 a man named William Gordon entered the premises of the Scottish Drug Dépôt (Limited), in Ferry Road, Leith, and asked the manager to prepare him a mixture for cold in the head. Gordon then went out, and on returning requested the message-boy, who was working in the shop, to go behind the counter. The boy having done so, the man, it is alleged, produced a revolver, and pointing it at the head of the manager (Mr. D. M. Smith) demanded all the money

in the till. Seeing that the man meant what he said, the manager handed over 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Gordon then left, threatening to shoot anyone who attempted to follow him. The manager, however, kept him in sight, and a police-constable, whom he informed of the occurrence, chased Gordon, who, it is stated, fired at the constable without effect, but was subsequently captured. The revolver in his possession was loaded in five chambers, and thirty-six cartridges, besides the money obtained from the chemist, were found in his pockets. The man has since appeared at Leith Police Court, and was remitted to the Sheriff.

Chemist Golfers.

An enjoyable golf-match between representatives of the Edinburgh and District Chemists' and the Glasgow Chemists' Clubs was played over the course of the Western Club at Gailes, Ayrshire, on April 26. The weather was delightful, and the result was as follows:—

EDINBURGH.		GLASGOW.	
	Holes.		Holes.
H. D. Alexander	...	0	v.
G. Lunan	...	0	"
C. F. Henry	...	13	"
J. Bowman	...	0	"
J. G. Anderson	...	0	"
W. B. Cowie	...	2	"
W. G. McNab	...	15	"
	—	30	—
			49

Majority for Glasgow, 19 holes.

Suicides—Attempted and Accomplished.

Ann Cameron (27), residing in Edinburgh, was found dead on April 30. Death was due to laudanum-poisoning. This was the third case of suicide or attempted suicide in Edinburgh on that day.

On April 26, Robert Cumming (65), residing in Muthill, was found in a helpless state in a lane in Crieff. It was found that he was suffering from poison, having taken laudanum and rat-poison. He died the following morning.

W. P. Kelly, a joiner in Edinburgh, was found on April 28 lying unconscious in the grounds of Edinburgh Academy, Henderson Row, suffering from laudanum-poisoning. He was removed to the Royal Infirmary. Kelly is stated to have swallowed no less than 3 oz. of the drug.

Milk-standards.

Mr. G. D. Macdougald, F.I.C., Dundee, whose work in milk-analysis is well known in Scotland, was one of the witnesses heard by the Departmental Committee which is inquiring in regard to milk-standards. To make his evidence quite clear to the Committee Mr. Macdougald drafted three diagrams which show the total-solids variation in 12,069 milk-analyses made in his laboratory from July 1897, to the end of February 1900. The curves in the first diagram represent the variations in the monthly average quality of milks from all sources. In the variations in percentage of fat in over 11,239 samples from various sources, and examined during the same period, are shown. From these he deduces the following as averages:—

Fat	...	...	3·82 per cent.
Non-fatty solids	...	8·68	"
Total solids	...	12·50	"

Mr. Macdougald has produced the diagrams in a booklet with an appropriate introduction.

Welsh News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Returning.

Mr. M. Prosser Davies, a well-known Tenby chemist, who left the Old Country for Sydney, New South Wales, last October, with the intention of settling down permanently, has now changed his plans, and is, we understand, on his way back to England.

Personal.

Mr. John Thomas, chemist, has been elected Chairman of the Machynlleth Urban District Council.

An Agreeable Side-line.

Messrs. W. Joseph & Co. (Limited), chemists, Tenby, have decided to add a confectionery-department to their business, and the necessary structural alterations to that end are in progress.

Price-cutting.

Tenby, the fashionable Pembrokeshire watering-resort, has recently been invaded by two new chemists, with the result that a price-cutting competition has set in between them. The advertisements of both firms appear in the columns of the local paper, and recently the reading public discovered that it was possible to get a certain class of goods at one of these new firms for a lower figure than they could actually be bought wholesale.

Breaking the Rectory-windows.

At Penarth Police Court on April 30, Mr. Taliesin Cule, who until lately was in business as a chemist in the upper part of East Glamorgan, was charged with committing wilful damage to the windows of the Penarth Rectory. A police-constable deposed to seeing accused throwing stones at the window, and on asking what he meant by such conduct defendant replied, "It's all right. I'll pay the damage." For the defence, Dr. C. Herbert Jones gave evidence that defendant suffered from peculiar delusions, and the Magistrate considered that defendant should be kept under proper supervision to prevent him doing anything of the sort again. On Mr. Evan Cule, grocer, Treherbert, promising to take care of his brother, the case was dismissed.

Drug-contract.

The Pontypridd Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. Oliver W. Davies, chemist and druggist, Mill Street, Pontypridd, for the supply of drugs to the Union.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

M. TUTNARD has been nominated as the new director of the Paris School of Pharmacy in succession to the late Professor Planchon, and the nomination merely awaits official endorsement.

SECRET REMEDIES.—The Paris Court of Appeal tried a case a few days ago concerning an elixir made in a convent and regarded as a secret remedy. Judgment was given to the effect that the Court has no jurisdiction in regard to such preparations, which consequently cannot form the basis of an action at law.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY attached to the Central Stores of the French Navy at Paris has hitherto been worked more or less independently. The French Admiralty have now decided to place it under the Control of the Superior Council of Health, and the Chief Naval Pharmacist, who is a member of that body, will be the director. The term of appointment of the principal pharmacien who controls the working of the laboratory will be for three years, but can be renewed once for a similar period.

FRENCH ASSISTANTS.—At a recent meeting of the Committee of the French Chemists' Assistants' Association it was announced that the Minister of Commerce had addressed a letter to the Association asking them to give notice of any infraction in pharmacies of the law concerning the length of hours of work, hygienic conditions, or safety of workers that may come under their notice. The Association will take part in a Congress of Syndicates of Workers to be held in Paris during the summer. They have also applied to be admitted officially to the International Congress of Pharmacy, and the application has been granted. The Association has further arranged a series of lectures on radiography and radioscopy for its members.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS will take place in France on Sunday, May 6, and canvassing is going on everywhere, but

there are few towns where the struggle is so intense as at Roubaix, at which town I passed a short time a few days ago. The present municipality, largely composed of wine-shop keepers and including the proprietor of a fried-fish shop, have placarded the town with posters. I noticed that the question of a municipal pharmacy for the distribution of medicaments at reduced prices is still put forward as one of the planks in the platform of this so-called Labour Party. The opposing side, the "Union Sociale et Patriotique," includes among its candidates a pharmacist, M. Deschoot, and several doctors and manufacturers; this is, of course, the respectable bourgeois party. The Union evidently knows the law too well to propose a municipal pharmacy, but one of its planks, as a set-off to the municipal pharmacy proposal, is "the establishment of dispensaries in the various quarters of the town for the more rapid distribution of help and medicaments." It is a pretty lively billsticking contest, and the policemen have to keep their eyes on the knights of the brush, who are sometimes more zealous than law-abiding.

THE SALE OF EAU DE BOTOT.—This well-known proprietary article was sold on Thursday afternoon, April 26, at the offices of M. Aron, notary, 28 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris. The upset-price was 400,000f. (16,000l.) for the sole and exclusive rights in the preparation as well as the plant, &c., and the price actually realised was 605,879f. 70c. (or about 24,000l.). This is a moderate price considering that the preparation is now farmed out for an annual payment of 50,000f., so that the purchaser will apparently get a little over 8 per cent. for his money until the farming-out contract expires (in 1907), when he will probably be able to make more advantageous arrangements. The sale has taken somewhat the proportions of an event owing to the fact that the French Prime Minister, M. Waldeck Rousseau (or, rather, his wife), was one of the proprietors of the preparation. It came about in this way. The Eau de Botot had, by inheritance, become the property of Mme. Charcot, wife of the late celebrated French physician, and on that lady's recent death the executors decided to sell the rights in the preparation for division amongst her three heirs, and Mme. Waldeck Rousseau is a daughter of Mme. Charcot. It was understood that the representative of an English firm was bidding for the purchase of the Eau de Botot, but the name of the actual buyer did not transpire.

SCIENCE AT THE SALON.—Pharmacists visiting Paris while the Salon is open may like to have an idea of what is shown there this year. The Paris boulevardier is nothing if he is not a man of fixed habits and customs, but this year a paternal Government seems determined to give him some change. The Comédie Française is at the Odéon Theatre, the Odéon is playing at the Gymnase Theatre, the Exhibition is where the Salon should be, and the Salon is banished to the Place de Bréteil, halfway between the Dôme des Invalides and the Institute Pasteur. Explorers returning from these unknown regions report that the Salon is rather under than above the average. The painters and sculptors have probably been too busy executing commissions for the Exhibition. Many well-known artists are poorly represented or not represented at all. Science is pourtrayed at the Salon by several portraits of average merit. The best (No. 176) is undoubtedly that of Dr. Vaillard, head Army Surgeon and professor at the Val de Grace Military Hospital, where he is known to two or three generations of army pharmacists who have followed his lectures. Dr. Vaillard is of middle age, and is shown standing, in regimental dress, with the Cross of the Legion of Honour on his tunic. His left hand is leaning on a laboratory-bench, on which are a microscope and a variety of analytical appliances. To his right is a lecture-blackboard, and one can dimly see his written demonstration. The artist is M. Paul Bourdier. The portrait of M. Hautefeuille, chemist, and member of the French Institute (No. 252), is the work of a lady artist. She shows him in everyday attire in a corner of his laboratory, sitting at a table, with a collection of scientific apparatus near at hand; in the background is a furnace, at which an assistant in a white blouse is working. The features are well depicted, and clearly show a man who has spent a lifetime in wresting from Nature her secrets. The picture numbered 1,192 (the work of a German artist) is the likeness of a young doctor and professor of the Nancy

University in his bright academical robes. M. Tisserand, of the French Institute, is another portrait of fair merit. M. Chicotot has painted an effective and interesting portrait (No. 298) bearing the title "Le Docteur C. . . préparant une expérience de radiographie." The scientist is attired in a white coat and is working with a Crookes' tube over a gas-jet. Other x-ray apparatus is also shown. One would like to see more of this class of picture, but must suppose artists find no market for them. One or two portraits of women sitting at their dressing-tables might be recommended to manufacturers of toilet-preparations for advertising, if they were not so very nude and *outré*. Of the general pictures, the "Lighting-up Time on the Boulevards" and the "Metropolitan Railway-works" (at the Place du Palais Royal) are two documents of modern Paris. An artist, evidently Italian, has glorified the Peace Congress in a big, gaudy tasteless picture. Among the sculpture which pleased me best is a handsome young lady in marble, holding the "Livre d'Or" of the Ecole Centrale, which college has produced many great scientists, and also some of the engineers who are helping the Boers. The only allusion I saw to the Exhibition was some allegorical plaquettes in metal, by a medal-engraver. The subject is: Industry allying herself with Art and Agriculture, and profiting by the bounties of Nature. The Boer and the Briton are both represented—the former in the sculpture-gallery, and the latter by a naval picture entitled "The Corsairs, 1806."

South African News.

MR. W. GASSON, of the Belgravia Pharmacy, Kimberley, will shortly take a visit home.

CAPE BOTANIST'S REPORT.—Mr. P. MacOwan, botanist to the Cape Government, in his report for 1899, refers to the representation of the Cape flora in our museums, and especially to Dr. Harvey's work in the compilation of a new Cape flora for Kew and to the assistance which he gave in the preparation of Hooker's "Flora Capensis." From that time (1859) up to the present day the progress in the matter is referred to fully by Mr. MacOwan. The rest of the work of the year is referred to, the more interesting items of which are as follows:—"Identification of the resin produced in Namaqualand from *Sarcocaulon Burmanni*, D.C., and proposed to be collected and used as a substitute for sandarac"; "On a proposal for a medical commission of inquiry into the value of Cape drugs"; "On the prospects of olive-culture at the Cape"; and "Identification of *Melia Azadirachta*, L., the 'Neem Tree' of India, used medicinally by Hindu coolies in Capetown."

FROZEN MILK.—The Durban Town Council have been concerning themselves about the quality of the sterilised milk that is being sold in the town by the Sterilised Milk Company. It is of Australian origin, and was advertised and described as being absolutely fresh just as it was produced from the cow. Inquiries by the sanitary inspector, the borough analyst, and the medical officer showed that the milk is concentrated in Australia, then frozen, and so exported to South Africa, where, after being thawed, water is added to it to bring it up to the original strength. The sanitary inspector was invited to keep an eye on the milk; the Council went no further than that. The *Natal Mercury* points out that the criticism falls pretty wide of the mark, as, if the milk accords with the usual standards, it is not illegal to sell it, and our contemporary urges applying the new Adulteration Act generally, and not solely to milk.

PERSONAL.—M. Camille Reynaud, son of a *Pharmacien de la Marine de 1st Classe* at Pondicherry, and for some time *Directeur de la station agronomique*, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Yanon, where he had been deputed as a Judge not long ago.

TATA RESEARCH-LABORATORY.—It has been definitely decided that the research-laboratory for post-graduate education will be located at Bangalore. The Mysore Government will provide a suitable site free of cost, and will add something like 6 lakhs to the endowment fund.

War Notes.

THE C. & D. IN BESIEGED TOWNS.—We have quite a number of letters from chemists in South Africa this week informing us of the safe delivery of the *C. & D.* and the *DIARY*. One correspondent deplores his loss of much good reading during four months, and sends 20s. to keep up his subscription.

LADYSMITH PHARMACY DURING THE SIEGE.

[The following graphic description of life in Ladysmith during the siege is sent to us by Mr. Alfred Adams, L.P.S.I., the pharmacist who originated Chevril. Mr. Adams is the principal of A. Adams & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Murchison Street, Ladysmith.]

Ladysmith, April 6.

I trust your readers will excuse a very interrupted report of a few of my experiences during our recent investment by the Boer forces, under the command of their commander-in-chief, General Joubert. I did not keep a diary during the time, and am just jotting down a few of the many incidents which occur to me, and which might interest some of my brother "Pills" across the water. Might I state before commencing that I came out to Africa in July, 1896, from Belfast, and after a year spent in Cape Town came here to Ladysmith, where I purchased the present concern, of which I enclose you a view?

We were awakened on Monday morning, October 29, at 5 o'clock by the first shot fired by the Boers from their famous "Long Tom," accompanied by the music we were so soon to learn and dread, and 7 o'clock saw us busily engaged in the fight of so disastrously for us in the

Lombard's Kop, which was to end

loss of part of two brave regiments. I was present in most of the



MR. ALFRED ADAMS.



MR. ADAMS'S PHARMACY IN LADYSMITH.

scenes of this fight, and will never forget the sight of our artillery under the fire of the Boers.

For some time previously troops had been pouring in, and, owing to their increased numbers, business had been pretty brisk, so we took the precaution of filling up all lines likely to be in demand at once, and found when the railway was cut later that we had a very fair stock indeed, the principal demand being for such things as Eno's salt (of which we sold over 100 dozen in

two weeks), meat lozenges, tea and saccharin tabloids, and chlorodyne.

At first the bombardment of our portion of the town was very heavy, and we found ourselves for a time the only store open; but we stuck to our guns, and even Long Tom's attentions did not shift us.

On the first day of the siege all the natives on our staff cleared out, bearing passes from us to General Joubert, asking him to give them safe conduct through his lines, which he did not do, but made them help to build his trenches. So we applied to Sir Arch. Hunter for the assistance of some soldiers to help run the mineral-water factory, and with their aid we were able to keep the hospitals supplied with soda till the end of January, when our stock of vitriol ran out.

Photographic materials were one of the first things to sell out, as we had a big demand for P.O.P. We were soon busy sensitising ordinary shop-demy with a solution of argent. nitras, and when this was finished we kept up a supply of ferro-prussiate paper until the relief. [Mr. Adams encloses us a print of the Indian bakery done on this ferro-prussiate paper.]

Chlorodyne and camphorodyne were in the greatest demand, owing to the prevalence of dysentery, and we had the greatest difficulty in keeping up an adequate supply; in fact, during the four months we sold over 20 gals. of these articles, giving the Government about 5 gals. and the remainder going out in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 oz. quantities. As we ran short of small bottles, we had gradually to increase their size, until we arrived at 4 oz., and all the corks had to be cut down with a penknife.

Considering the requirements and the number of troops the authorities had in a very poor supply of necessaries, and from the first fight we were constantly supplying them with bandages, dressings, and antiseptics, of which we fortunately had a very heavy stock. From the beginning of January they had altogether to rely on local stocks for their supplies of medicines, which considerably added to our difficulties; in fact, they simply cleared us out of everything that could by the greatest stretch of imagination be possibly suggested as a remedy for enteric fever or dysentery. We had to resort to some very queer expedients in the manufacture of galenicals, and in our dispensing department, with the unusual strain, the more commonly used drugs very soon ran out, and, as there were no means of replacing them, we were soon at our wits' ends. Inf. gent., as also the tincture, can easily be made from extract, but when you are out of spirit, roots, leaves, extracts—well, it wants managing. I don't suppose any pharmacy ever before was put to such straits, or had such a complete clearance sale. When the siege was raised I asked one of the assistants to dot down in the want-book a list of goods most urgently wanted, and found "A new chemist's shop without the bottles or fittings." It about described the case.

Dispensing was a very heavy line; we did an average of twenty new prescriptions per day, as well as all the Volunteer Department dispensing, which averaged about ten per day.

We were asked by the authorities to make field dressings as described in this week's *C. & D.*,^{*} and managed to turn out about 1,000. Of course, labour was the great difficulty.

The departments having run out of foolscap, we were called on to supply white demy, and kept them all going from our stock, even the garrison orders being printed on it.

I was asked by the officer in charge of the soap-factory, Mr. McNulty, A.S. Corps, to assist in planning and carrying out the manufacture of "Chevril," of which I enclose you a small sample. Our orders were to boil down eighty horses per day, and we were given the use of the large railway-engine repairing sheds for the purpose, where we had every convenience. Our plan was as follows:—The meat was brought from the abattoir in tip-trucks to the lowest end of the shed, where a staff of natives was employed to cut it up into pieces about the size of a cricket-ball; all the red-marrow bones being broken up with heavy hammers and added to the meat. The cut meat was then conveyed to the boilers, which were iron trucks, let into the engine-pits, each two having a chimney so as to save fire. Each truck was filled with meat, and then water added to the level of the meat, and boiled. When the meat had boiled down a second supply of meat was added, and later a third also, so that we had a very concentrated soup

after boiling for about two hours. During the boiling-process a man kept the pots constantly skimmed of fat—an easy job, thanks to the poverty of the horses. Afterwards the fire was removed, and salt and pepper added as a preservative, with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Armour's pepsin and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ac. hydroch. pur. with salt, the whole was

* March 10 appears to have been "this week's" in Ladysmith on April 6.—EDITOR.

allowed a pint, and the effect on the men was wonderful, as it completely pulled them together after the long privation, and Sir Geo. White strongly commented on the condition of the men when the relief came as compared with a month previously.

For the invalids at Intombi Hospital we evaporated the soup down to the consistency of "Liebig," which it resembles, so that it would keep better, and sent it out in 1-lb. pots. The horse-tongues were boiled till soft, then skinned and boned and the gristle removed, afterwards being well pounded in a mortar with pepper and celery-salt to taste, and issued as "Potted tongue." This, as well as the Chevril, was used and enjoyed by the headquarters staff and all the messes.

The ox-feet were boiled down and made into "Calf's-foot jelly," and jolly nice it tasted when flavoured with fruit-essences, also supplied by us. Horse-foot jelly was not a success.

When we ran out of vitriol I was asked to arrange for manufacturing it from sulphur, and we experimented with it, but, as we had nothing we could adapt, it was not a success. We, however, made a lot of glucose from starch, which was used up in our jelly to take the place of sugar, which had run out.

Bread and farinaceous food were the greatest difficulty of the siege, and some of the substitutes were, to say the least, rather peculiar. Violet-powder very soon disappeared, to reappear as blancmanges, and Rimmel's oaten meal was eaten with relish by one mess; they, however, required a lot of fruit-essences to disguise the taste of the perfume.

The bread issued for rations for some time was composed of the coarse part of the mealie meal (the fine part went for invalid-food), mixed with starch, and made into loaves; and, although filling, proved very indigestible, and caused a lot of gastric troubles to those who had the misfortune to have to eat it.

Among the many things I was required to prepare were oxygen for the limelight-flashing, hydrogen for the balloon, and dyes for dyeing horses. The two former I could not prepare in any quantity.

I was very unfortunate as regards my private house. Sir George White took a fancy to it for his headquarters, and turned out myself and wife at twenty minutes' notice. She was fortunate in getting out of Ladysmith in time, and went straight home; but I had to proceed to look for lodgings, in a town full of military and with all the hotels crowded, and could not even get a change of clothes out of my own house. I slept on the floor of the store, with only a blanket, for a week before I could get a good Samaritan to take me in, and then had to invest in a complete new rig-out. Even now, I cannot get my house back, and am told it is required for offices. No one is responsible for my furniture or effects, and, as we have had two shells into it, and hundreds of soldiers always moving about it, the result is that most of my belongings have disappeared. It is a bit rough: my house had just been newly furnished and fitted out.

The local banks, without warning, closed down on October 30, and business people found themselves without any means of disposing of their surplus cash, or making arrangements about their balances. At first the Pay Department refused to take money, but afterwards, when they ran short for pay, they were compelled to pay 5 per cent. for the loan of it. I disposed of almost all my gold by cashing cheques for the officers, and paid out in this way £1,400, for which I drew the bank-exchange. One peculiar thing in the siege was the marvellous disappearance of money; where it went was a constant puzzle, as it could not leave our lines, but it was generally believed that the coolies had buried large sums in gold. Paper was our only currency in the last few weeks.

News was at a premium during the time we were cut off; at first none at all was to be had, so people commenced making it to order, but later we used to get a small sheet, occasionally at night, accompanying orders. I am enclosing the "news" of February 16—it was about the biggest budget we had, and the last.

Our greatest concern, however, was our friends in the outer world. By permission from the G.O.C., I managed to have two heliograms sent through at different times to my relatives at home, thereby, I imagine, relieving their minds as to my fate.

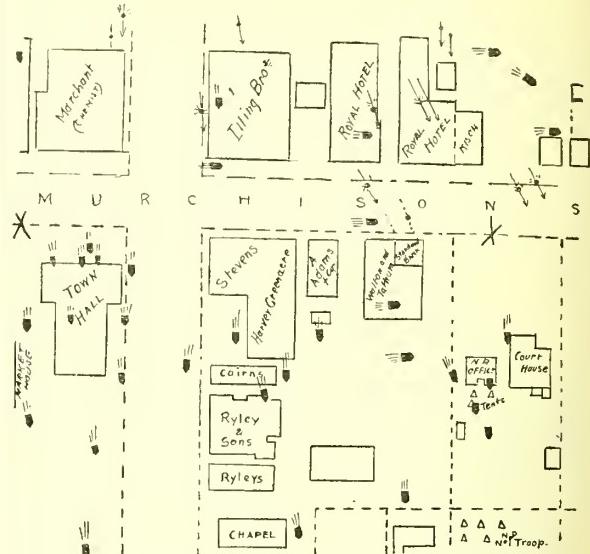
The horseflesh diet was another of our bugbears. I do not think we will ever follow the example of the Parisians, and use it as an article of food in future; it was eatable, and that was about all. The poor horses were dying of starvation, so their slaughter was just a case of shortening their sufferings.

The health of the troops has been pretty severely criticised; but my opinion is that no other town in South Africa could have done better, considering the circumstances.

Our stores were well stocked with provisions and other goods, and it was these stocks which enabled the troops to hold out so long.

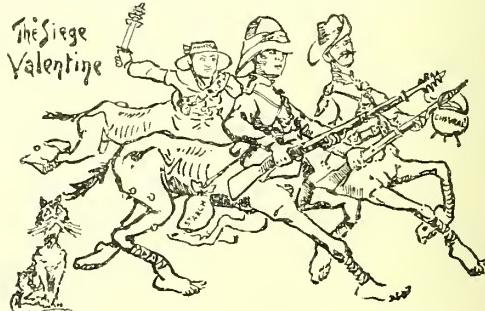
The one marvel to me all through the trying time was the implicit faith of Tommy Atkins in the ultimate end of the war. The Boers might defeat a section, or a company, or a regiment, or brigade, or even a division, or army corps; but he knew that the Briton would eventually come out "top dog"—no other end was possible.

Mr. Adams sends us a large map of Ladysmith showing where the shells fell, and we reprint a bit of it where the pharmacies are situated. The shells were as thick in that



PORTION OF A PLAN OF LADYSMITH, SHOWING WHERE THE LONG TOM SHELLS FELL.

part as in any other of Ladysmith. We have also received an order issued by Major-General Hunter, Chief of the Staff, Natal Field Force, dated Ladysmith, November 11, 1899, warning the public that unauthorised persons were requisitioning food-supplies, including live cattle, for their own use, and that such conduct, if discovered, would be most severely punished. There is further the sheet of news, printed upon a $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. piece of druggists' demy, giving information from the London *Daily Mail* of January 10 and from the *Natal Witness* of February 7 and February 9, the former describing the engagement at Potgieter's Drift. A leaflet, signed by Joe Dyson, auctioneer, and dated Ladysmith, February 21, certifies to the correct and highest prices realised at his sales by public auction during the siege. [Condensed milk, 10s. per tin; eggs, 48s. per dozen;



REDUCED FACSIMILE OF A VALENTINE WHICH WAS SOLD IN LADYSMITH DURING THE SIEGE.

1 lb. jam, 31s.; 1 dozen matches, 13s. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. tin Capstan navy-cut, 3*l.*, and so on.] We reproduce a valentine which they amused themselves with at Ladysmith this year.

MEMS. FROM OUR CAPE CORRESPONDENT.—Mr. T. W. Dukes (late P. J. Petersen & Co.), Johannesburg, has contributed 2*l.* 2*s.* to the "Rust en Ordre" Committee (Peace and Order Committee) of that city. Mr. Dukes is one of the few Englishmen in the trade who were allowed to remain in the South African Republic.—Trooper R. F. Wood, now a prisoner of war at Pretoria, wrote to our Cape Town correspondent on February 26, informing him that, although the enforced idleness does not agree with him, he is in good health. At his own request our representative transmitted

£25 to the American consul at Pretoria for his use in purchasing minor comforts. The Government of the South African Republic has acquainted him with his brother's death.—Captain Gilbert Murrell, P.A.G., Port Elizabeth, is the brother-in-law of Mr. Barlow, Messrs. Burgoynes, Burbridge & Co.'s representative in South Africa, and is in command of No. 3 Company, now fighting north of Bloemfontein. Captain Murrell is a young colonial officer who has smelt powder on more than one occasion, and has always been to the fore in the many native fights.

A LAST MISSIVE.—We reported in our last issue the death of Mr. Douglas Armstrong, the young New Zealander who, after a brief sojourn in London, went out to the front as a Volunteer compounder. On Monday, April 30, we received a long letter from him despatched from Bloemfontein on March 31. The letter contained much information that we have already published, but the following extracts have now a pathetic interest:—

It was on the night of February 1 that our field hospital received its marching-orders to proceed to Modder River, and at 9.45 p.m. we had lain ourselves down in empty coal-trucks with a starlit sky for the roof; this was our first night in the open, and after a cold restless time we arrived at Orange River at 4.30 a.m., where we had the usual diet for breakfast, "bully and biscuits." Our train remained here for a couple of hours, and here two other compounders and myself received an awful scare. We had wandered away from our trucks looking at the camps, and to our great dismay, when at least half a mile away from our train, we saw it move off without any warning, and we were left behind. We were deserters on active service. The awful thought put us in a state of "funk." We reported ourselves to the officer in charge and wired to our commanding officer, telling him of what we had done, with apologies. As luck would have it, a light goods-train followed our train an hour later, and we got permission to ride in the guard's van. At the following station we told the engine-driver of our position and what would be done to us, and he told us that the previous train had derailed at the next station and he might possibly catch it before it was righted again. A tip had the effect of hurrying our goods-train to a considerably faster speed than it had previously travelled, with the result that we caught up our train in due course. After a severe reprimand our good C.O. let us off, on account of our very recent enlistment, although he impressed upon us very forcibly the seriousness of the offence.

It was Sunday, February 11, at 3 a.m., that we followed 20,000 troops away from the kopje on the right of Emslie into the large plain before us. At Ram Dam, nine miles distant, we were joined by Lords Roberts and Kitchener, Generals Tucker and Chermiside being in command of the respective brigades, the 14th and 15th. There in skirmishing-order a British army of over 30,000 troops advanced across the plain. It was a sight I shall never forget. The following day, in terrific heat, we tramped nineteen miles across a loose sandy veldt. I counted seventy-five fine strapping fellows who had fallen out exhausted from the Cheshire Regiment. Our little party braved it well; none fell out, but eight had to hang on behind our watercarts to keep going.

February 14.—This day and the next we marched to Jacobsdal. To compare my appearance after that sandy march and my appearance only six weeks previously behind a London West-end counter would have been too funny.

Paardeberg, February 19.—In the distance could be seen French's guns pouring lyddite into the laager, the dirt rising to a great height each time a shell burst. The excitement was so intense not one of us thought of food, and up we jumped on our carts to get a better view. Someone remarked, "I wonder how many in England would pay a big price for a seat on this waggon." We remained here a few days after Cronje's surrender, when we went to Poplar Grove, and thence to Quaggafontein. While camped there Roberts made his entry into Bloemfontein; we followed. At Kiel Drift we had been reduced to half-rations, and thence onward to Bloemfontein, where we now get bread daily and a supply of jam twice a week. We compounders succeeded in buying some mess-stores in Kimberley, and judging from our experiences we are making up for the past thirty-nine days. We all look well, and although we have nearly one hundred sick in hospital, including twelve enteric cases, our work is comparatively easy. We get our letters regularly now, but I fancy the feeling amongst us is that we will not be in quite such a hurry enlisting next time.

DEATH OF CHEMISTS AT THE FRONT.—We regret to record the death at Charter, Rhodesia, of Mr. William Francis Norman, only son of the Deputy Chief Constable of Northamptonshire, who four years ago disposed of his chemist's shops at Leamington and other places to go to the Cape. When the war broke out he volunteered for active service with the Mashonaland squadron of Rhodesian Volun-

teers formed for the relief of Mafeking, in which he was given a commission. The first intimation Mr. Norman had of his son's death was by a letter received on April 28 from a comrade named Bevan. It stated that Mr. Norman, jun., died of fever on the 10th of that month on the road between Salisbury and Buluwayo. The deceased was apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Oldham, chemist, of Towcester, in 1876, and completed his term there on March 11, 1880. Having obtained his qualification, he next went into business on his own account at Leamington and Kettering. Subsequently he emigrated, and started businesses at Durban, Cape Town, and other places in South Africa. Mr. Norman leaves a widow and one son, who are now at Cape Town. Intelligence has also been received at Margate this week of the death, from enteric fever, of Private Reginald Harry Moore, of the Medical Staff Corps. The deceased, prior to joining the Corps in October last was employed as an assistant at the pharmacy of Mr. Victor J. Woolls, chemist and druggist, Cecil Square, Margate. The last letter received from him stated that he had been so busily engaged in hospital-work that he had been a month without taking his clothes off.

A WAR-FUND WINDOW-DISPLAY.—The window of Messrs. A. W. Ison, chemists, Northgate, Darlington, has just been arranged with a pretty display of Vinolia toilet-soap. There are samples of the various kinds of soap, tastefully arranged with red, white, and blue flowers, and a number of Union Jacks. One halfpenny on every tablet sold—in pursuance of the Vinolia Company's scheme—is given to the War-fund. In the window is a reprint of the receipt for £2,507. which was handed to the Fund in March.

RELICS OF THE WAR.—A novel window-display at The New Drug-stores (Messrs. J. Sikel & Son), St. Helier, Jersey, is attracting much interest. Among the articles included in the collection are a Boer's hat and badge, a Boer rug, and a pair of spurs taken from a dead Boer on the battle-field, as well as a horse's bit, Boer cartridges from the Mauser rifle, magazine-slide, Mauser bullets picked up at the battle of Modder River. There are likewise an emergency-tin, first-aid dressing outfit, a soldier's toilet-kit, a marked Testament (as supplied to the troops), a Cape Town "special," a tin of "Queen's chocolate" in wrapping, and snap-shots taken at Netley.

THE OTHER SIDE.—We had a talk last week with a young Dutch doctor whose professor of surgery has recently returned from the Boer camp, where he had been in a similar capacity to Sir William MacCormac on the British side. Needless to say, the young doctor was pro-Boer of the highest grade; indeed, he was perfectly oblivious of the possibility of any other than eventual Boer success in the war, and seemed to pity the British notion that Britain *must* win. What most impressed us in his conversation was his professor's reports regarding the care of the wounded on the Boer side. He said there are French, German, and Russian surgeons assisting those from Holland (they want none except surgeons), and the experience which they are gaining is good, but limited. Many of the surgeons are leaving because there is so little for them to do. "Few Boers are wounded—five or so in an engagement—and perhaps fifty wounded English soldiers fall into their hands; if it were not for that, the surgeons would have no practice," said the young doctor, who explained the comparative immunity of the Boers by describing to us their method of fighting. "They do not show themselves," he said. "Each man is told what is the general idea, and he goes to a trench or parapet and fights as he pleases. He stays there for an hour or two, until he has shot as many Englishmen as he has the stomach for. Then he goes back to the laager and smokes, someone else taking his place. One man will say to another, 'How many have you hit?' 'Eight, and it sickens me. How many you?' 'Ten. Shall we smoke?' 'Yes'; and they go down the mountain out of range of your soldiers."

A HORRIBLE MEDICINE.—It has been discovered that the natives have been skinning the British dead on Spion Kop in order to provide themselves with certain parts for medicine.

EVERY CIVIL SURGEON IN THE PUNJAB has been supplied with a quantity of Dr. Calmette's anti-venom serum for the treatment of snakes-bite.

Westminster Wisdom.

PARLIAMENT resumed its labours on Thursday, April 26, but there was little in the proceedings until Monday to interest the drug-trade, and then Sir John Leng, the member for Dundee, put a question to the Home Secretary in regard to

CARBOLIC ACID.

It will be remembered that Sir John Leng put a question on the same subject last year, and as a result of it the Pharmaceutical Council again moved the resolution declaring carbolic acid to be a poison. The question which Sir John put to the Home Secretary on Monday was as follows:—



SIR JOHN LENG.

alone number 206, being nearly as many as for the whole of the scheduled poisons;

Whether he is aware that since he stated last Session that the Privy Council are prepared to consider whether carbolic acid can be advantageously dealt with in some way, but cannot take any step except on the resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Council of that Society have passed a resolution declaring that carbolic acid in crystals, commercial carbolic acid, and liquids containing more than 3 per cent. of phenol are to be deemed poisons and added to the second part of Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act;

Whether, although that resolution was communicated to the Privy Council in July last, it has not yet sanctioned the resolution;

And, whether he will represent to the Privy Council the expediency of at once giving effect to it, with the view of preventing many cases of suffering and death?

Sir Matthew White-Ridley, in reply, said: Without going into detail into the first part of the question, I think there is no doubt that the number of deaths caused by carbolic acid is deplorably great, and shows that some remedy is desirable. I am informed that the Pharmaceutical Society have passed a resolution in the terms quoted by the hon. member, but I must explain that the matter is by no means a simple one. It is, however, now under the active consideration of the Departments concerned in consultation with the Society, with good prospects, I hope, of steps being taken in the direction desired. (Hear, hear.)

M.O.H. AND S.I.

These are titles nowadays, and represent Medical Officers of Health and their lieutenants—Sanitary Inspectors. Dr. Farquharson is desirous of improving their lot, and has introduced a Bill to amend the existing law and to provide for superannuation allowances to them.

THE COMPANIES BILL

was down for second reading on Monday evening, but Mr. Ritchie again postponed it for a week. Another of Mr. Ritchie's measures—the Factories and Workshops Bill—is also deferred until that day.

REGISTRATION OF FIRMS BILL.

This measure was read a second time in the House of Commons on Wednesday, and referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Emmott, in moving the second reading, said if the Bill passed, John Smith could trade as John Smith without

registering, but if he called himself "John Smith & Co." he must register. John Smith and John Jones, trading as partners, need not register, but if they traded as "Smith & Co.," or used any description other than their own full names, they would have to register. Subsequent speakers praised the Bill, and Mr. Ritchie had no hesitation in approving of it, but said some points required investigation in Committee. There was, for example, the question of whether the name of the firm should necessarily be used in every transaction, also whether traders, especially small traders, who acquired a business which had been carried on under an established name, which was itself a valuable asset, should be required to use their own names or register.

THE LONDON DOCKS.

The second-reading stage of the Bill empowering the London and India Docks Joint Committee to levy rates or charges upon lighters, barges, &c., has been deferred until May 15, when Mr. Ritchie will probably be in a position to communicate to the House not only the terms of reference to the Royal Commission which, as we have already intimated, is about to be appointed to inquire into the whole question of London dock-charges, but also the names of the Commissioners. The Bill for amalgamating the undertakings of the London and St. Katharine Docks Company and the East and West India Docks Company has been so revised that the London Chamber of Commerce is disposed to withdraw its objections to it.

THE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BILL.

The Manufacturers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have issued to members of Parliament and to various Chambers of Commerce and Employers' Associations a report by its Parliamentary Committee on the provisions of this Bill. They point out that the Bill largely increases the discretionary powers of the Home Secretary in respect of so-called dangerous trades and in regard to overtime exemptions, and submit that such powers should, in the interests of employers generally, be a matter of statutory enactment rather than dependent on the individual view of the Home Secretary for the time being. The Section suggests various amendments in the Bill, and particularly in Section 15, relating to measures for protection against fire in London factories and workshops. In fact, the Bill as a whole is so retrogressive that its passage through Parliament in its present form is practically hopeless.

Business Changes.

Notices are inserted free in this section if properly authenticated.

MR. J. E. MONAGHAN, chemist and druggist, has purchased the Upper Tooting branch of Messrs. May's Drug-stores (Limited) at 269 Balham High Road, S.W.

MR. ROBERT T. DUTSON, formerly in business in Chepstow, has purchased the pharmacy of the late Mr. C. Yorath, of St. Helen's Road, Swansea.

JAPANESE CHEMICAL-INDUSTRY.—Some years ago a Leblanc plant for the making of caustic soda and a Weldon plant for chlorinated lime were laid down in Japan. The first has been unable to compete with the low prices of the European and American markets; but the chlorinated-lime manufactory has done well, and has been able to provide for Japanese demands.

DRUG-ADULTERATION.—It is very unfair, says the *Physician and Surgeon*, that all adulteration of drugs should be attributed to chemists. A great deal more than a moiety of the prosecutions reported in respect of deficient drugs are directed against small shopkeepers who are not registered chemists at all. These are the people who usually sell camphorated oil made with mineral oil, watery spirit of nitre, and diluted glycerin. The reporter of the local paper describes the defendant as "A. B., trading as a chemist," the sub-editor regards the expression as superfluous lineage, and strikes out the words "trading as a" with his blue pencil, and thereupon newspapers comment on the unsatisfactory methods of chemists generally.

Photographic Exhibition.

THE National Photographic and Allied Trades' Exhibition, which opened on April 27 and remains open till May 5, appeals mainly to photographic dealers, and is therefore of special interest to a large section of our readers. The Exhibition is being held in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., and contains about seventy exhibits; and at the time of our visit on the opening day nearly the whole of the exhibitors were ready to do business.

SEABROOK BROTHERS & Co. are showing the "Wizard" camera, noticed in the *C. & D.*, April 28, page 691; also a selection of the Manhattan Optical Company's lenses. The newest "Wizard" camera is a folding one covered with leather cloth, and has the mahogany stained green, which gives it a very dainty appearance. In lenses the latest introduction is a casket of two objectives, which, used with a rapid-rectilinear lens, provide a shorter or longer focus lens.

THOMAS ILLINGWORTH & Co. are exhibiting specimens of their work as photographic printers and enlargers. The firm issue a trade-list, and are also London agents for the Rochester Camera Company's "Poco" cameras.

LAMBERT MATTHEWS is showing his portable optical lanterns, the "Little Beauty," a three-guinea instrument, being the central object of the stall. The "Imperial" acetylene-gas apparatus also shown at this stall is an addition to the already long list of patented appliances for the production of acetylene. This particular form has advantages as an optical-lantern illuminant.

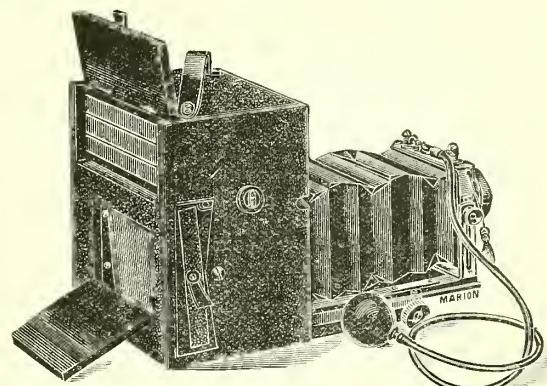
FREDERICK BOEHM is showing the specialities of E. Merck (Darmstadt), the Deutsche Gold und Silber Scheide-Anstalt, the Administration der Minen, and the Heidelberger Gelatin Fabrik. Merck's pyrogallic acid is put up either in bottles or in neat enamelled tins with rounded corners. It is well to bear in mind that the acid is packed in smaller packages than 1 oz.; $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles being sometimes needed for those amateurs whose photographic operations are restricted. Magnesium powder is shown in two forms—the ordinary coarse powder and an impalpable powder, which has almost the appearance of the bronze powders used in making gold paint. Silver nitrate is presented in two forms—in pearly-white cakes and transparent crystals. We noticed also gold chloride in scales. The gold chloride manufactured by the Deutsche Gold und Silber Scheide-Anstalt is put up in the 15-gr. tubes and bulbs, and is noticeable for the fact that it is absolutely dry, the absence of any trace of deliquescence showing great care in the packing-process. The emulsion gelatin exhibited is in thin sheets of brilliant clearness, and should be very suitable also for pharmaceutical use.

F. H. TAYLOR & Co. have an exhibit of photographic glassware. The "Markus" bottles have the label-space etched by the sandblast, so that the name of the contents can be recorded in pencil or more permanently in black varnish. The same idea is applied to the "clear-letter" developer-bottles, which are labelled "Developer" No. 1 or 2 (as the case may be) and "use equal parts of No. 1 and 2." Glass measures are shown with transparent lettering and gradation on a sandblast ground, which we were assured is easily seen in the subdued red light of the dark-room.

J. LANCASTER & SON exhibit the improvements they have added to their cameras for the 1900 season. The "Merveilleux" has a focussing arrangement, a simple pattern shutter to the lens, and side stays, which lock without the use of screws. The "Rover" hand-camera has cast off its detachable leather cover, the camera being itself covered with leather and the lens has now a roller shutter for making the exposure. In a new set the "Kamret" camera is opened and closed without a single loose screw, and is fitted with a turntable. If a stand is not required, the "Kamret" can be had with a R.R. lens and roller-blind shutter at the same price as the complete set.

MARION & Co. occupy two positions. One of the stalls has an interesting set of specimen-prints on the various photographic papers which the firm manufacture, showing how it is possible by varying the composition and strength of the developing or toning baths to produce many different results with the same paper. On the apparatus-stall we saw the "Radial" and "Swallow" hand-cameras, each with some improvement on last year's pattern. The "Camrana No. 2"

of the leather-covered folding-class is unique in having a storage-place for the dark-slides at the top of the camera



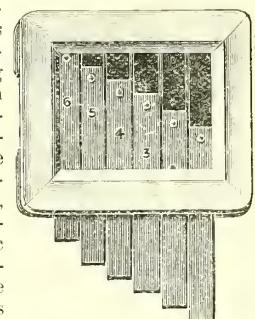
MARION'S "CAMRANA" NO. 2.

instead of behind. The following are some of the useful sundries shown. A speed-testing frame, a printing-frame, with six sliding portions in the front, and in order to get the correct exposure of, say, a bromide-paper, one places the negative and paper in position as usual, and by means of the sections gives a series of six varying exposures, which would show on developing what the correct exposure should be. Enamelled-steel dishes, from $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate size up to 23 by 21; sensitised ferro-prussiate postcards; floral masks, in packets of six shapes; a dark-room lamp, for use with electric light; and the sectional print-washer. The last keeps the prints in separate compartments during the washing-process, ensuring more thorough elimination of hypo, and preventing injury to the surface of the prints. Marion's mounts, well known in the trade, are kept up to date by the introduction of new patterns, the new kinds alone occupying a good proportion of the exhibit.

The THORNTON-PICKARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY's novelty is the roller-blind shutter fitted with a time-exposure valve. By calculating the rate at which the air escapes from the ball through a valve it has been possible to regulate the valve so that exactly-timed exposures can be given to the shutter. We noticed an improvement in the "Ruby" dark-slides, by which, when the shutter is withdrawn, the space is closed by a light-trap, formed by the impingement of two plush surfaces. The advantage of this arrangement over the ordinary spring light-trap is that light cannot be admitted to the plate when only, as sometimes happens, a corner of the shutter is pushed into the slide.

BUTCHER & SON have got out their new catalogue, which has a cover of startling design, and serves to remind dealers visiting Butcher's exhibit that if they have not had a copy they should bespeak one. Since the exhibition at the Manchester Hotel (*C. & D.*, March 10, page 438) they have introduced one or two fresh things in photographic accessories. Some cases for dark-slides and lenses, in a kind of red baize, are a useful line, and should sell well. A celluloid sky-screen should be useful where it is desired to obtain clouds and landscape on the same negative. The screen is tinted yellow on the sky portion, so as to ensure that the clouds shall not be over-exposed, and fitted so that it can be attached to the front of the lens. The "Primus" isochromatic screen, a 4 by 4 square of optically-worked tinted glass, is put forward as cheaper than most other forms of screens used in photography which aims at true rendering of colours.

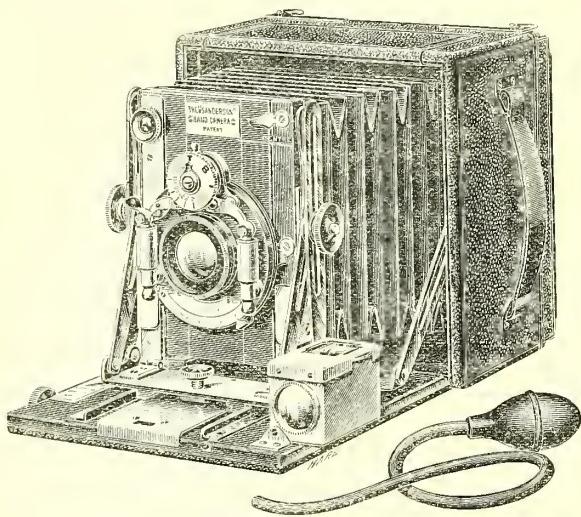
DAVID ALLAN, a maker of photographic metal goods, has many kinds of dark-room lamps on show. The "Sloping



MARION'S SPEED-TESTING FRAME.

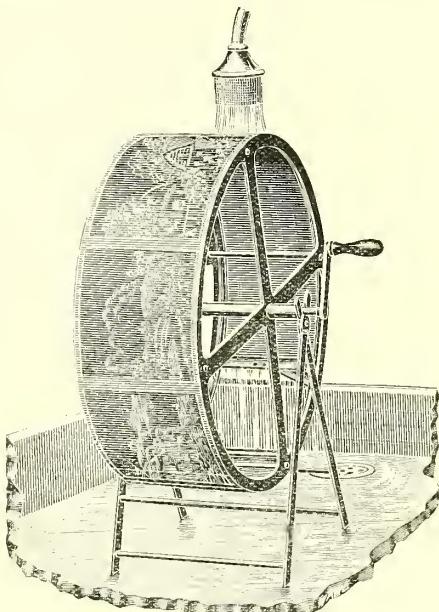
Whitfield," made in copper and for use with gas or oil, seems an excellently-designed lamp.

GEORGE HOUGHTON & SON are showing a good assortment of new lines in photographic goods. In cameras the "Sanderson" hand-camera is shown, and the advantages of the "Sanderson" universal swing-front as adapted to hand-



THE "SANDERSON" HAND-CAMERA.

cameras are tellingly demonstrated by a series of photographs taken with the front at its maxima of rise and swing. The instrument is arranged for lenses of as short a focus as $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by an arrangement which permits of the base-board falling below the line of sight; there is also provision made for extending the quarter-plate size $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, so that the single component of a R.R. lens may be used. The "Folding Victo" is one of the "Victo" series. It is covered in leather, fitted with a focussing-scale, and provided with an ingenious strut-adjustment. The "Volvo" developing-apparatus is an instrument by which the development,



THE "VOLVO" DEVELOPING-APPARATUS, SHOWING METHOD OF WASHING THE FILMS.

fixing, and washing of rollable films is made quite easy. As shown in the illustration the roll of film is clamped on the outer surface of a wheel, which can then, by turning a handle and revolving the wheel, be brought into a trough in which

are placed the developer and fixing solutions. There is a novelty in cutting shapes exhibited: these are of glass, and have squared transparent rulings on a sand-blasted ground-work. The shapes are designed to facilitate the correct trimming of prints, and are, moreover, the invention of a lady of title whose name we have promised not to divulge.

WILLIAM TYLAR has a stand containing a great variety of photographic nick-nacks. Mr. Tylar has applied the name "Spion Kop" to one of his newer cameras.

SECCO FILMS (LIMITED) report that the sale of "Secco" films is progressing by leaps and bounds. The film has been referred to before in the *C. & D.* (September 2, 1899, page 398), but the fact that the films are to be manufactured in England is new. The new works at East Molesay are to be in working order by June.

J. E. LOCKYER has a neat exhibit. On the right-hand side is a showcase of packed specialities for photographic dealers, and on the left a case of chemicals in gold-labelled vases. The three most saleable lines are the concentrated toner and fixer, concentrated-hydroquinone developer, and metol and hydroquinone developer. We saw an order from the Earl of Crawford, the late President of the Royal Photographic Society, for a supply of the concentrated-hydroquinone developer, which seems to show that his lordship knows a good thing when he sees it.

MOULT BROTHERS have several lines specially for dealers. These include two kinds of self-toning paper, eleven patterns of dark-room lamps, and camera-cases in khaki or black leather.

J. F. SHEW & CO. are exhibiting cameras and lenses. The "Xit" series of cameras continues to expand, and can now be had in stereoscopic size and with aluminium fittings. The "Featherweight" camera is a beautiful specimen of cabinet-work designed for lightness and compactness. It is made in four sizes, from 5 by 4 to whole-plate. The 70s. half-plate camera-set shown is one of the best value in the trade.

The COLUMBIA OPTICAL AND CAMERA COMPANY have samples of American cameras—"Pecto," "Korona," "Monroe," "Columbia," and "Chase"—and lenses, some points about the instruments being exclusive.

BESSUS & CO. exhibit a guinea English-made hand-camera of good value and the optical lanterns and accessories with which their name has long been connected.

MORGAN & KIDD show specimens of their printing and enlarging in bromide, carbon, and platinum. Photo-enamels—vitrified photographs burnt into enamelled-copper plaques—are exhibited, but the most striking object of the stall is a life-size full-length portrait of Lord Roberts.

C. P. GOERZ is exhibiting the "Goerz" lenses, "Anschtutz" cameras, and "Goerz-trieder" binoculars referred to in the *C. & D.*, April 28, page 690. There is an enlargement, 3 feet by 6 feet, from a quarter-plate negative on the wall-space of the exhibit, which is eloquent testimony to the distinguishing qualities of the "Goerz" lens.

CHAS. TYLER AND ENGLAND BROTHERS have an exhibit of photographic mounts. The more recent introductions are a series of "greeting" mounts for Christmas and New Year cards and the "Sirdar" mounts. The "Easy" series of cloud-negatives and border-negatives are worth the attention of dealers.

HARRINGTON BROTHERS have a chemical display. On a series of steps on the left-hand side of the stall is shown a set of packed photographic chemicals, suitable for a chemist taking up the photographic sideline. The whole set costs 5s. 10s., and includes various sized bottles of all the chemicals in general demand with photographers. There is a collection of rare and recently-introduced photographic chemicals such as cerium sulphate, lithium oxide, and chinoline red. The last-named aniline dye is used in chromo-photography, and costs about 5s. 6d. a gramme.

WALLIS BROTHERS exhibit the "Wallis" roller-blind shutter, in which there is an arrangement for very quick work by which a slit between the two blinds makes the exposure in the same way as in the focal-plane pattern.

H. W. COX (LIMITED) show x-ray apparatus. A facsimile of the compact sets supplied to the War Office and ambulance-ships is on view. These sets are fitted with 10-inch spark-coils. We were curious to know how the accumulators for running the coil were recharged at the field hospitals, and were informed that a gas-engine is provided for driving

the dynamo for charging the accumulators at the base, a double set of accumulators being provided for each *x-ray* outfit, so that, when one accumulator is run out, there is a duplicate for using whilst it is being recharged.

JOSEPH LEVI & CO. are showing several unique accessories. The "Nubian" telescopic stand is a three-jointed stand which can be opened and shut in a few seconds, the joints being self-locking. The "Kodak" magnifiers enable Kodak users to adapt their lenses for a shorter distance than that allowed for. The "Eezee" mounts are skeleton mounts for placing round photographs in albums. Struts for opals and the "Eezee" self-toning paper are two other novelties. There is a sextant shown which, according to the certificate of the National Physical Laboratory, is absolutely correct at all degrees. This is very unusual, and a good testimonial of the quality of the firm's goods.

THOMAS P. BETHELL, whose low-priced cameras are familiar to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, is displaying the various kinds. A number of photographs and enlargements show that the cameras, though cheap, will really do the work promised if intelligently used.

O. SICHEL & CO. are agents for the Rochester Optical Company, and show the "Premo" cameras, one of the best type of American cameras. The firm show these and also the "Roto-graph" bromide paper, and "Photox," a developing paper.

The VIVE CAMERA COMPANY are showing the "Vive" on the plates which they are introducing into this country. The plates are of American make. There is shown also an ingenious "ray-filter," a cell filled with a liquid for orthochromatic photographic purposes. The cell can be taken to pieces, and the tint of the liquid varied if desired. Mounting paste in tubes is a novelty, and a compound flashlight powder, which does not need a lamp for burning it in, is a thing photographers will appreciate.

J. J. GRIFFIN & SON exhibit prints made on "Velox" papers, and give demonstrations of their use. "Kachin," the new developer, and the "Cyko" hand-cameras are other items at this stall.

L. GAUMONT & CIE, Lumière's agents in this country, have a prettily-appointed stall. The chief novelty is a concentrated solution of peroxide of cerium, the latest thing for reducing negatives. The solution is diluted with little or much water, according to the degree of reduction required by the negative.

R. W. THOMAS & CO., not being in the plate makers' "ring," are able to show the "Bee" plate, which sells at 10d. a dozen for the quarter-plate size. This firm have just brought out a new-process plate, and were exhibiting negatives to show its scope. Liquid ruby in 1s. bottles is a useful thing for making glass non-actinic. It would be handy for painting over an electric lamp for dark-room uses, as ruby electric lamps are not easily procurable.

The THORNTON FILM COMPANY show the new "Dayroll" Thornton films and specimen negatives taken on the same. The film is of the non-celluloid variety.

W. H. ASSENDEN & CO. are specialists in limes for lime-light. Lime is exhibited in rough blocks, in cylinders, discs, and pencils, as well as in different styles of packing. Enclosing limes in sealed glass tubes is becoming a favourite way of storing this readily-decomposable chemical. The "Trilby" diamond hard limes are put forward as the acme of excellence.

During the continuance of the Exhibition bands are to play, and lectureettes on several subjects are given by Mr. T. C. and C. M. Hepworth and Mr. R. Child Bayley.

THE liquorice-root trade of Aleppo, Turkey, during 1899 decreased 6,616 tons in volume and 40,966l. in value. This is accounted for by the fact that the American buyers of last year postponed the shipment of part of their goods until the spring of 1900.

EXPORT OF ALBUMEN.—An industry of the city of Aleppo is the export of albumen and yolk of egg. The export has fallen off 156 tons, with a value of 7,800l., the reason apparently being that a cheaper market has been found at Latakia and Tripoli. About seven-eighths of the amount was exported to France, one-sixth to Egypt and to Turkey.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 4, 1900.)

- "SPARKLETARIS" (no claim for "Sparklet"); for chemical substances. By Aerators (Limited), 56 Broad Street Avenue, E.C. 228,889.
- "EFFERVETTES"; for mineral and aerated waters. By J. E. Garratt, 124 Southwark Street, S.E. 228,949.
- "COLCARPIE"; for saline scalp-douche. By Pierce & Holes, 26 King's Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea. 226,543.
- "GOLDEN CHURN"; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By Raimes & Co., Ebor Works, Stockton-on-Tees. 228,231.
- "GENOTHRIX"; for a hair-lotion. By Lecaron & Fils, 6 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. 228,901.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 11, 1900.)

- "MERCUROL" and "NARGOL" (no claim for "Mercurio"); for goods in Class 3. By K. Schwickerath, chemist for Parke, Davis & Co., Atwater Street, Detroit, U.S.A. 228,096, 228,097.

Device of strong man holding large bar-bell, and thin man spectator; for medicine. By M. F. Thompson, 17 Gordon Street, Glasgow. 228,151.

- "MRS. MARY THOMAS'S VARICURA"; for medicine. By M. Thomas, Llandover, Carmarthen. 228,548.

- "RUSITAS"; for chemical substances. By T. Jackson, 43 Great Duncie Street, Manchester. 229,422.

- "CYMRY AM BYTH," and combination of device; for aerated quinine-tonic water. By R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin, Denbigh. 229,290.

- "ABDALOM'S CALVINE" (essential particular is the word "Calvine"); for hair-preparations. By J. H. de C. Bellamy, 20 Hockins Hey, Liverpool. 228,642.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 18, 1900.)

- "HEDORAL"; for disinfectant deodoriser. By Davis, Forsyth & Co., Coborn Road, Bow, E. 228,869.

- "CONSUMPTOL" (no claim for "Consumpt"); for a medicine. By the London Perfumery Company, 69 King William Street E.C. 228,034.

- "JOHNSACCO" (no claim for "Johns"); for chemical substances. By Johnson's Saccharine Company (Limited), Carpenters Road, Stratford, E. 228,941.

- "COCONEA" (no claim for "Coco"); for goods in Class 3. By C. Thomas & Brothers (Limited), Broad Plain Soap-works, Bristol. 229,440.

- "CHOKE-UP-CHICKEN"; for chemical substances. By J. E. Garratt, 124 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 229,397.

- "ANTEXEMA TAR SOAP" (the essential particular is the word "Antexema"); for toilet soap. By the Antexema Company, 83 Castle Road, N.W. 228,471.

- Signature of applicant and the Arabic word "Gub"; for perfumery. By Rose M. Holland, 2 Church Place, Piccadilly, W. 228,919.

- "FLORODORA"; for perfumery. By J. Grossmith, Son & Co., 29 Newgate Street, E.C. 229,120.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 25, 1900.)

- "THE EGGLALINE CO." (no claim for "Egg"); for a poultry-conditioner. By the Eggaline Company, 166 Bath Street, Ilkston, 228,230.

- "BULLET FLY-CATCHER" (essential particular, "Bullet"); for fly-catchers. By George Goddon, 19 Beulah Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey. 229,393.

- "OLIVINE" (no claim for "Olive"); for an ointment. By C. and E. Smith, 29 Harbour View Terrace, Devonport. 228,936.

- "SIDONAL" (no claim for "Sidon"); for pharmaceutical preparations. By Benno Jaffé and Darmstaedter, 45 Kaiserin-Augustavalle, Berlin. 229,305.

- Device, monogram and wording; for mineral and aerated waters. By the Northern Aerated Water Company, Sherriff Mill, Elgin. 228,571.

- "WINTORIA"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By J. C. Winn, 56 Lynn Street, West Hartlepool. 229,367.

- Device of girl; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Durant & Co., 19 Mount Pleasant, W.C. 229,423.

- "GOLDEN NUGGET"; for soaps. By F. W. Tinker (Limited), St. Helens. 229,213.

Council-contest.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD PICKERING, the assistants' candidate, is, we believe, the founder of the Chemists' Assistants' Union, and at a meeting of the Union on Tuesday he delivered an election-address. It was not quite so spicy as a Blackburn affair, but he said that the Pharmaceutical Council had not exercised all the diplomacy at their disposal in treating with the Government regarding the Companies Bill. They should not have taken Mr. Ritchie's word as final on the question. We also gathered from Mr. Pickering's speech that he is in favour of dividing the Minor, of a compulsory



MR. C. E. PICKERING.

curriculum, and of a still higher examination-fee. He would make the Minor certificate essential for pharmaceutical service under the Local Government Board and the War Office.

A PRELIMINARY VOTE.

We closed our competition on Tuesday morning, when an increased number of prophets had sent in their predictions as to the state of the poll on May 17. It will not, of course, be possible to make the award until our issue of May 26, but meanwhile we may state how the wind blows according to these pharmaceutical meteorologists. Sometimes they hit the mark pretty accurately, as, for example, in 1897, when they stated that Mr. Warren and Mr. Campkin would have a neck-and-neck race for the vacancy caused by Mr. T. P. Gostling's retirement; but last year they woefully blundered, putting in four new men. They were only right (so far as the election was concerned) in putting Mr. Carteighe at the head of the poll and giving Mr. Glynn Jones the first place among new candidates.

This year's vote strikes us as being more interesting than some we have recorded. Our vote simply asked opinions as to (1) who will be the successful seven candidates, and (2) in what order will they stand? Every one of the candidates is placed amongst the successful seven by our voters, but two-thirds, or more, of the voters are agreed that the following will get in:

Walter Hills	...	...	First on the poll
Charles Symes	...	...	Second do.
David Storrar	...	...	Third do.
A. C. Wootton	...	...	Fourth do.
W. G. Cross	...	...	Fifth do.

There is then a considerable falling off, but Mr. Alfred Cooper gets a little more than half the votes which gives him the sixth place. For the seventh place there is a tough fight. Had we kept the vote open a day longer Mr. Lord Gifford would unquestionably have had it, for three-fourths of the cards which we received on Tuesday named him, although before then only one-fourth. Apparently, therefore, the election address which the members of the Society received by the first post on Monday had begun to tell. Previous to that the order of the running for the next places was Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Warren, Mr. Campkin, Mr. Bateson, Mr. Grose, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Gifford; but on Tuesday Mr. Gifford drew level with Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Warren, and so far as we know they are still running so. The rest of the field is in the following order:—

T. Bateson	...	...	10th place
A. S. Campkin	...	...	11th do.
N. M. Grose	...	...	12th do.
John Taylor	...	...	13th do.
W. L. Currie	...	...	14th do.

C. E. Pickering	...	...	15th place
G. J. Gostling	...	...	16th do.
J. W. T. Morrison	...	...	17th do.

The really interesting points about this vote are (1) the striking popularity of several of the retiring councillors and of Mr. Wootton and Mr. Cooper, and (2) the influence which the circular issued on Mr. Gifford's behalf had upon the voting. From both these points candidates may take hints, and voters who have difficulty in making up their minds have that done for them by the foregoing.

Mr. Gifford's Address.

The following is the text of a circular letter which the members of the Society received by the deliveries between Saturday and Monday:—

The North East Lancashire Chemists' Association, Blackburn.
PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

DEAR SIR,—May we ask your vote and interest on behalf of Mr. Richard Lord Gifford, pharmaceutical chemist, Blackburn, who is a candidate for one of the forthcoming vacancies on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society?

We feel sure that you will have followed with great interest the latest developments of the question of "company-pharmacy," and we need not point out that Mr. Gifford's views are sound on this vital problem. We cannot, however, do better than bring to your notice Mr. Gifford's address to the electorate, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, and feel confident that, after its perusal, we shall have both your vote and any influence you may be able to bring to bear on his behalf in your neighbourhood.

Thanking you in anticipation, we are, on behalf of the Election Committee,

JOSEPH HINDLE, Chairman,
WILLIAM HOLT, } Hon. Secs.
PERCY BEAN,
Election Committee.

Please to tender your vote as early as possible after receipt of voting-paper.

We printed Mr. Gifford's views in our issue of April 21 page 651. His address traverses much the same ground, but Mr. Gifford is too clever a candidate to stereotype his words. After a brief reference to the 1868 Pharmacy Act, its objects, and the Pharmaceutical Society's acceptance of the responsibility of safeguarding the public interests and the privileges conferred upon those who qualified under the Act, Mr. Gifford goes on to show that by increased stringency of examinations, and increased fees, the Society has certainly discharged its duty to the public. He then says:—

The privileges conferred by the examinations bear no comparison whatever to the difficulty of attainment of the necessary qualification. At the present time, moreover, it is possible and becoming general for unqualified persons to put themselves outside the law, and exercise our tiny—but vital—privileges. It is even proposed to confiscate the very restricted rights of thirty-two years of qualified persons, by giving away the only thing of value possessed—viz., the principle, the professional principle of the Act of 1868. A layman will at once call this Gilbertian extravagance; yet by some curious process of thought, its importance is certainly not adequately appreciated by the powers ruling the Society—and in this respect the Council has failed in its duty to chemists.

No Compromise!

The exclusive right to the titles, the exclusive right to sell and distribute (as distinguished from mechanical operations) scheduled poisons—i.e., we must have the full intention of the Act of 1868, or we get nothing. There can be no questioning the statement which I have repeatedly made—that, if the principle of personal qualification and responsibility has to be altered in any way, it can never be re-established; to argue that it can is against all reason and experience. We must hold on to the essential factors—personal qualification and a practice—no matter how small this is, it is a solid foundation upon which a natural evolution can follow. That pharmacy has not developed in the past is due entirely to the fact that this foundation has not been kept secure. I therefore insist that only one course is right, an active aggressive policy to make this secure on the part of the Society.

He holds that the Council should use all its resources energetically and determinedly to get pharmacy included in Clause 3 of the Companies Bill. To do this, or anything, a strong influence is needed; this the Council only can apply; and he is strongly of opinion that this is all that the Lord Chancellor needs to enable him to make effective his repeated assertion "that company-practice and personal qualification

do not cohere." He also remarks that the apparent disunity in the trade is "because our own people play into the hands of the pirates by discussing trade questions and other matters with which a Legislature has no concern."

This is not a Trade Question.

Let this be above all else made clear: there is no objection to companies trading, trading in drugs; in fact, no one can object to their doing anything which is lawful; but I do object to a company doing what is illegal in an individual. There is the strongest and gravest objection to companies acquiring qualifications and privileges specifically intended to be used only by examined and qualified persons. A vicarious qualification I will not tolerate. . . . I ask my fellow-members of the Society to say by their vote what the policy of the Council has to be, whether we have to wait month after month and year after year, or whether our just rights have to be insisted upon to-day, to-morrow, every day, until the task is accomplished, whether we educate the Government on our proper claim or calmly permit them to accept the unscrupulous misrepresentations of intruding exploiters, who say that we seek monopoly and restriction of trade. The issue is simple; will you give the Council a mandate to insist upon our legitimate and just rights—viz., the manifest intention of the Pharmacy Act of 1868?

Mr. Gifford's type, especially for the headlines, is bolder than what we use, "No Compromise" being in letters about half an inch square.

Mr. Wootton (Barrymore, North Finchley, London, N.) asks us to mention that he would like to send a copy of his election-address to any member of the Pharmaceutical Society whom it may not have reached.

DIVISION OF THE MINOR.

Mr. William R. Kermath, of St. Andrews, Fife, has submitted to each of the seventeen candidates the following queries respecting the Minor examination:—

1. Are you in favour of an alteration in the method of conducting the examination for the Minor certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society?

2. If returned to the Council would you support a motion to the effect that candidates for the Minor certificate get credit for any subject or subjects in which they may obtain pass-marks?

He has received replies from every candidate. All say "Yes" in reply to both, except Messrs. Cooper, Cross, Currie, Gifford, Grose, Hills, Storrar, Symes, Warren, and Wootton, each of whom gives a more or less qualitative negative reply to the second. Mr. Cross, who has experience in the examination-room as a past Vice-President, makes the following replies:—

1. Yes; I would divide it into two parts—one to be passed directly after apprenticeship, and the other twelve or eighteen months later. I would not favour an assistant-title, however, nor any title at all till the whole examination is complete, and I would like then the title "pharmaceutical chemist."

2. I am not in favour at present of any such credit being given. My experience of the examination points the other way. When the examination is divided, as detailed above, the average candidate, properly prepared, should pass it easily. I have examined men on the same subject in consecutive examinations, and have seen exemplified the evil of working up that subject exclusively. Badly-prepared men would be tempted to do this.

Mr. Hills, who also has experience as a past President, says, in regard to the first question, that "he would vote for it if such alteration commended itself to his judgment as being both practical and beneficial," but he would "certainly not support the second suggestion under the other present conditions." The definite views advanced in regard to the division are:—*First*, it should take place, but no qualification or certificate should follow the first part. This is stated by Messrs. Cooper, Cross, Currie, and Taylor. *Second*, an interval of twelve or eighteen months between the two parts is suggested by Messrs. Cross and Wootton. *Third*, allowance for success in three or four out of the six subjects, but not less, would be made by Messrs. Currie, Morrison, and Symes. *Fourth*, the division should be dependent upon a compulsory curriculum, in the opinion of Mr. Warren. These substantially give the gist of the replies. Mr. Kermath wishes to convey by this means his thanks to the candidates for their prompt and courteous replies to his queries.

ANOTHER GLYN-JONES CIRCULAR.—We have received proof of a circular signed by Mr. Glyn-Jones and fifty members of the Society in regard to the candidature of

Messrs. Cooper, Gibbons, Taylor, and Wootton. It urges members, whoever else they may vote for, to support each of these candidates, because—

The history of the past year's work of the Pharmaceutical Council clearly shows the necessity of having upon the Council some new members, who will approach every subject with an open mind and from an independent standpoint: men who, as the result of personal experience, are alive to the interests of the rank-and-file of the members of the Society. The actions of the Council on the subjects of company-pharmacy, dispensing in doctors' surgeries and elsewhere by unqualified persons, and the scheduling of carbolic acid, prove conclusively the necessity for the change we are advocating.

It then gives chapter and verse about the Council's remissness on these points, and says:—"The four candidates are not being run together because they agree upon every particular phase of pharmaceutical politics: in no sense is it suggested that they will act as a clique or vote together on all matters which come before the Council; but we ask you to support them because we know they will stir up the Council to take immediate action in reference to the three foregoing questions and other matters in which urgent reform is necessary, not the least important of these being the internal administration of the Society." Then follow the names of the signatories, but we have no room for more of this to-day.

MR. GOSTLING BREAKS SILENCE.

My promise to send you my views with reference to the coming election for filling the vacancies on the Council has unavoidably been delayed. My position is this: I feel that, if the Legislature consider it necessary for the safety of the community that men should be examined in all matters connected with pharmacy and materia medica, it is only logical that such a profession and trade should be restricted entirely to such registered persons.

It appears to me to be an absurdity, if the foregoing statement is conceded, that grocers, drapers, unqualified storekeepers, and hucksters, without any trained knowledge as to the value of the medicines that they vend, should be allowed to supply everything save the scheduled poisons.

I am, therefore, of opinion that qualified proprietorship is absolutely indispensable to the proper conduct of a pharmacist's business.

I am not inclined to concede to or recognise in any way limited companies, even if under qualified management.

As to branches, I am opposed to them, especially to those spread over a wide area, and consequently difficult of personal supervision. There are, of course, exceptions to this; for instance, where qualified partners divide the direction of them.

The widows' clause cannot, under present circumstances, be retained. The time must be limited for the carrying on of a business after the death of the proprietor to a maximum of one year.

I would make it ethically disgraceful conduct, as in the allied professions, for any registered man to act as cover to an unqualified company, with power (similarly possessed by the General Medical Council) to the Pharmaceutical Council to erase such persons from the register. I know such power is not now held, but I would seek it through legislation in an amended Pharmacy Act.

I have been in the personal conduct of my own business for over thirty years, and am therefore fully acquainted with the altered conditions under which the trade now suffers.

I am only anxious that the *non-possumus* policy of the Council should cease, and that active steps should be vigorously taken to remedy the evils now overshadowing the fair conduct of a chemist's business.

MR. GEORGE MACKIE, chemist and druggist, late of Brechin, has purchased the business of the late Mr. D. Gorrie at 31 Minto Street, Newington, Edinburgh.

A PINK CUTTING neatly pasted on a piece of paper comes to us this week. It says:—

The cornered Boer fell upon his knees as the British bayonet touched his breast. "Niet, niet, mynheer!" he pleaded, "oh, ha! you not got any mercy?" Private Smith of the Imperial Yeomanry, who had been an assistant in a cash chemist's in Oxford Street before 'listing, looked down upon the bastard Dutchman coldly. "We don't keep it," he replied from sheer force of habit; "but we have an article of our own, equally efficacious, and far cheaper. Try it!" Thereupon he gave it to him.

The same thing happened in Cuba two years ago when a New York man in Roosevelt's Roughriders came upon a Spaniard; and a pharmaceutical archaeologist assures us that there is a similar record in an early Egyptian papyrus. Pass it along, please.

Corner for Students.

MINOR EXPERIENCES.

BY A GIRL CANDIDATE (65 59).

After many months of hard work I intimated to Mr. Bremeridge my intention of presenting myself for the Minor examination, and received forthwith an order to attend at Galen Place on March 28. I went up to London the day before and slept (?) the night in town. The morning was damp and hazy, hardly calculated to inspire one with hope; but "Fortune favours the brave," and at a quarter to ten forty stout hearts were waiting for the door to open to admit them to the examination-hall. On entering the building we seated ourselves at the tables and addressed our envelopes, and then I was taken upstairs to the ladies' room to take off my things. On coming down I was told to go into the small room for dispensing. The paper handed to me contained:—

Pil. ferri	...	...	...	gr. v.
Mitte 24.	Varnish.			
Ung. eucalypti	...	...	...	3j.
Suppos. plumbi co.	...	...	...	vj.
Bismuth carb.	...	...	...	1 grammie
Sod. bicarb.	...	...	...	2 grammes

Ft. pulv. vj. To be dispensed in cachets.

A powder containing sod. sal. to be granulated.

I began with the pills, and while the action was going I prepared the suppositories. I should not have had any trouble with them, but in my endeavour to pour them out as cold as possible I allowed the mass to become too solid, and had to re-warm it. Next came the mixing of the ingredients for the ointment according to the B.P. directions, and when cold I turned it out on to a slab to rub down the hard paraffin, which was rather lumpy; this took some time and elbow-grease, and I was glad to be able to leave it to finish the pills. I had been accustomed to making large quantities of cachets with a Christy machine closing twelve, so that I anticipated no difficulty with this prescription, but imagine my surprise when I was given an apparatus which required cleaning before use, and only closed two at a time; moreover, half the cachets were imperfect, most of them being cracked in the rim. This caused an unnecessary waste of time, but I managed to turn them out very well considering the tools; but the granules were not quite finished when the examiner announced that it was one o'clock.

In the afternoon came the chemistry—viz., a powder to analyse, which I found to contain bismuth carbonate and magnesium carbonate, with traces of chloride, and a solution of potassium bromide (which proved to be 1 per cent.), the strength of which was to be determined by means of pure silver-nitrate crystals. Thus ended the first day's work.

Two days later I received a notice requesting me to attend in three weeks, in the afternoon, which I accordingly did. After waiting about twenty minutes, during which I examined my examiners, and mentally determined which I should prefer, my name was called for pharmacy. Some kind fairy must have endowed me for the nonce with the wishing cap, for in each subject my examiner turned out to be the very one I had silently chosen. I presume my face betrayed the nervousness I felt, for my examiners were most considerate and gave me time to collect my thoughts. There were about twenty bottles and pots on the pharmacy table, and I was requested to look at a few and identify their contents. Benzoated lard—how could it be distinguished from suet? Castor oil—what B.P. preparation? Spirit of camphor—the strength? Tincture of cardamoms—what are the ingredients? What is the colouring matter in tincture of lavender? Extract of hyoscyamus—the preparation of green extracts. The strength of tincture of nux vomica, sp. gr. of glycerin, weight of a gallon of water, influence of pressure on boiling-points, definitions of evaporation, percolation, commination, elutriation, lixiviation, ebullition, a few questions on the Poison Act, and various forms of apparatus concluded this section of my examination. The materia-medica examiner detained me for nearly half an hour, during which he asked the names of twenty or thirty specimens, the names and amounts of active principles in some and the melting-points of others, also tests to distinguish the official substances from similar substitutions. It was somewhat disappointing not to be asked any natural orders or habitats, when the acquiring of these facts had involved much time and labour; but the disappointment was greater in the botany examination, in which the questions were entirely confined to morphology, no mention being made of classification or physiology. I was asked to describe one or two common flowers, and was shown a rhizome and a branch of horse-chestnut, with leaf-scars, &c. The object under the microscope I recognised as a transverse section of a pine-stem. From this I passed to prescription-reading, which from my point of view was much

more satisfactory. The six or seven prescriptions I was asked to read or write were very carefully selected, and included all the usual directions, with various tenses of verbs and cases of adjectives and nouns. At this point I was asked the doses of a number of drugs. Finally came chemistry, in which I had one calculation to work, but beyond this the examiner confined his questions entirely to compounds of phosphorus.

The ordeal was now over, and in less than five minutes anxiety gave place to ease. Mr. Newsholme, with a few kind words and a shake of the hand, dismissed me, and I wended my way to Oxford Street to despatch a telegram to my coach.

Marriages.

ADDINELL—WILSON.—At Strathaven, on April 20, John, only son of the late Mr. Jas. Addinell, chemist, Leith, to Jessie Nicolson, daughter of Mr. H. Wilson, Strathaven.

BRAWN—ELLIS.—On May 2, by the Rev. John Darlington, at St. Mark's Kennington, J. T. Brawn, Kimbolton, to Julia, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Brewster Ellis, chemist and druggist, Brixton Road, S.W.

DUTSON—THOMAS.—At St. Andrew's Church, Llwynypia, on April 30, by the Rev. J. D. James, M.A., Robert Thomas Dutson, chemist and druggist, St. Helen's Road, Swansea, to Agnes Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. John Thomas, Llwynypia.

FAULL—PRATT.—On April 25, at St. Jude's, Bradford, by the Rev. G. E. Redhead, Arthur, youngest son of Mr. John Faull, chemist and druggist, Menston (late of Westgate, Bradford), to Clara, daughter of Mr. John Pratt, of Bradford.

NEWTON—MUSSWHITE.—At Basingstoke, on April 24, Thomas Frederick Newton, chemist and druggist, Chester-le-Street (formerly of Hebburn), to Edic, daughter of Mr. W. Musselwhite, Basingstoke.

PANCHAUD—SEYMOUR.—At Cambridge, last week, Mr. Frederick Panchaud, chemist and druggist, dispenser at the new County Hospital, Bedford, to Miss J. Seymour.

Deaths.

HARMAN.—At Belfast last month, William Henry Harman, chemist and druggist, eldest son of the late Dr. Harman, Lurgan.

HIRST.—On April 19, Mr. Jacob Hirst, chemist and druggist, Bradford. Aged 69.

JONES.—On April 10, at 406 Caledonian Road, N., Mr. William Henry Jones, chemist and druggist. Aged 50.

SMITH.—At East Dulwich, on April 29, Mr. George Smith, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 50.

WALKER.—At Preston recently, Mr. James Walker, chemist and druggist. Aged 90 years. The deceased gentleman, who retired about twenty years ago, carried on a highly successful chemist's business for a long period at Stockport. He was the son of Mr. John Walker, chemist and druggist, Hayfield, and one of his sons, Mr. Jas. Walker, is a chemist at Preston. The late Mr. Walker was a leading member of the Wesleyan Church, and had held many offices in that body.

MR. G. U. SPRATT, chemist and druggist, manager of Messrs. Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), Limited, London Road branch, Nottingham, was at the Easter Vestry appointed Vicar's warden for St. Philip's, Nottingham.

AMONGST prospective visitors to the Old Country are Mr. Fred. Cheshire, pharmacist, Brighton, Vic., Mr. D. Rankin, pharmacist, Elsternwick, Vic., Mr. E. T. Church, pharmacist, Balaclava, Vic., and Mr. Philpotts, pharmacist, of Castlemaine, Vic.

MR. IVAN LEVINESTEIN, manufacturing chemist, Manchester has issued his recent paper read before the Manchester Society of Chemical Industry on "The Patent Laws" in pamphlet form. The treatise has been approved and adopted by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and is being circulated by that body.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

THE TWO COUNCILLORS who contributed their manifesto to the Council Contest last week may well have hesitated before giving publicity to such documents as they have issued. Mr. Cross has the courage to aver that neither neglect, nor remissness, nor slackness in interest or in action in regard to the company-question can be laid to the charge of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Superficial observers may have fancied that there was room for some such criticism, but Mr. Cross reminds us that he knows every step that the Council has taken for years back. That is to say, that outsiders who cannot possibly know how wise, and good, and industrious the members of the Council have been should never presume to comment unfavourably on their conduct. That defence is familiar, but it is worn a little thin. And even if sound, it only suggests the criticism that the Council should have been more frank. But it strains our faith somewhat. No neglect? Have the Council secured, or tried to secure, the sympathy of any member of either House of Parliament to represent the just claims of pharmacists in opposition to the unfair proposals of the Lord Chancellor? No remissness? Have they even submitted a statement of their opinions to the Lord Chancellor except in the ridiculous "suggestions" which for aught I know still lie before the Government as the final expression of pharmaceutical legislative wisdom? No slackness in interest or in action? When the Lord Chancellor and the late Lord Herschell intimated a wish to regulate company-pharmacy by means of an amendment to the guineas Bill of 1893, did the Council make any effort to help them? Not a bit; they implored them to postpone their proposals so that the poor little Bill which had so nearly passed should not be jeopardised. These are only indications of the timidity which has characterised the Council's proceedings during the past two years. It is little better than trifling with us to tell us that "no lack of effort to do the right thing can justly be laid to the charge of the present Council."

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MR. STORRAR'S LETTER is even more difficult to sympathise with than Mr. Cross's. It recalls the historic postscript to an election address:—"Those are my views; if they don't suit, they can be altered." At the March meeting of the Council Mr. Storrar seconded the President's motion that Clause 2 of the Companies Bill should be simply opposed. That was in his view at that time "the only possible policy." But it now appears that this was only Mr. Storrar's official opinion. His individual opinion is in favour of treating with companies, for he has "come round to the conviction that it is useless trying to stop company-trading altogether." But he argues that he and his present colleagues were elected to carry out a certain traditional policy, and that he must not change his policy until after an appeal to the country. This theory is a dangerous, and I think an unsound, one. Mr. Storrar was elected to be a leader, not a mere delegate, and his constituents expect from him and from all his colleagues the exercise of their own best judgment on every question that comes before them. When they begin to have two sets of opinions, varying as the case may require, to use the Lord Chancellor's phrase, the plain man is liable to get mystified.

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MR. LORD GIFFORD'S ELECTION ADDRESS, which has been circulated this week, insists on a "straight issue" and "no compromise" in specially large type, and calls for "an active aggressive policy." Peers are to have "the question" brought before them "in its naked iniquity," and it must be stripped of all subterfuge or side-issue. But what exactly is this question, and towards what end is the active aggressive policy to be directed? Action is urgently needed, says Mr. Gifford, but he nowhere explains simply and definitely what particular action he advocates. Somewhere in his circular he mildly hints that the presence of pharmacy in Clause 3 of

the Companies Bill "would be no encumbrance," and that is the only approach to a proposal which can be detected amid the bombast which is Mr. Gifford's stock-in-trade. Such a claim is as hopeless as it is heroic, but at any rate it is intelligible. There are pharmacists who still believe it to be the only proper demand to make. Let them vote for Mr. Gifford. But even they will be wise to first pin him to this policy, for the gentleman—with all his indignation against other people's inconsistency—is not quite the same to-day as he was a year ago. Then he was the uncompromising supporter of the suggested Pharmacy Bill which provided for a monopoly for chemists in the sale of medicines. "How on earth could they say that less than that would be satisfactory?" Mr. Gifford asked the Preston chemists in a speech he made to them on February 23, 1899. Now he tells us there is no objection to companies trading in drugs. Mr. Gifford would probably say there is a distinction between drugs and medicines. This only shows how desirable it is that men who speak and promise so lavishly should define their terms.

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MR. WOOTTON will certainly owe some of the votes cast for him to the vehemence, and not very coherent, antagonism which has characterised the references to him in the official journal of the Society. I hear of quite a number of chemists who have declared they will vote for Mr. Wootton if only as a protest against this editorial malevolence. The Bloomsbury scribe last week reached the confines of sane comment in his passionate eagerness to protect the Pharmaceutical Society from the risks of Mr. Wootton's election on its Council. All the evils that have befallen the trade during the past forty years are debited to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and the hypothesis is that the guilt of them may thus be traced to its ex-editor. "This candidate," it is said, "promoted the hostility to the Pharmacy Act," which he now pretends to regret, but his "false and disingenuous" contention, and his "line of inflated pretence" "should be too transparent to deceive any but ignorant or willing dupes." But this baseness was only an incident in a general course of turpitude. The readers of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* are solemnly assured that the trade has been "misled by the destructive delusions of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST into a bottomless pit of disappointment and company-trading competition." When the Pied Piper was conducting the fascinated children of Hamelin to the mountain which was to swallow them, we are told—

The Mayor was dumb, and the Council stood
As if they were changed into blocks of wood.

What were our Council doing while THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was leading the trade into this bottomless pit?

* * * * *

ONE OF THE OFFENCES which the *Pharmaceutical Journal* alleges * against THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is interesting on account of its novelty. The *C. & D.* is charged with having "created" the organisation known as the United Society of Chemists and Druggists—the body which more directly than any other "created" the Pharmacy Act of 1853. The distinction would be an honourable one, but I am afraid THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST cannot justly assume it. In that part of the "Progress of Pharmacy" written by the late Dr. Redwood a fair and judicial account of the proceedings of the United Society is given, and, though the names of many of those who founded it and helped to promote its objects are mentioned, there is no allusion to anyone directly associated with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. But, in dealing with the events of 1853, Dr. Redwood makes the significant statement that the leaders of the United Society were considering the advisability of publishing a journal of their own, as they were dissatisfied with the independent spirit manifested by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; but, Dr. Redwood adds, "no sufficient grounds were adduced for discrediting its reports and comments, which, on the whole, appeared to be true and fair." Dr. Redwood had personal knowledge of what he wrote about, and truth and fairness were eminently characteristic of him.

* The journal referred to by "Xrayser" and other correspondents has for some time, we may explain, been making hysterical attacks upon the *C. & D.*.—EDITOR.

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Editorial Comments.

The Pharmaceutical Year.

THE more than usually colourless report which the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain passed on Wednesday contains little information that was not known before, and inadequate reference to some matters. But first we have to congratulate the members of the Society on having accomplished that interesting financial process known as "turning the corner." Everybody is well aware that for a decade the expenditure has been overrunning the income, and matters had become so serious three years ago that it was decided to double the Minor examination-fee rather than call upon the members to put their hands into their pockets. That resolution comes into force after August of the present year, and as the strongest opponents of it, because we considered it to be an unjust method of

raising the wind, we are pleased to observe that it now appears to be wholly unnecessary. It will be noticed that the net profit on the year's business in 1899 was 1,943*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and for the first time in the history of the Society the receipts from examination-fees run into five figures in pounds sterling, the net amount being 10,555*l.* 3*s.* If we treat the school as the *Journal* is treated (that is by putting the surplus to the appropriate side of the account) the incomes for 1898 and 1899 compare as follows:—

	1898	1899
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From examinations	... 9,672 19 0	10,556 3 0
From investments	... 337 7 4	337 7 4
From subscriptions	... 4,802 12 6	6,871 4 0
	<hr/> 14,812 18 10	17,761 14 4

The large advance (20 per cent.) is due chiefly to the increased support which the Society has received from the trade in consequence of the membership-arrangement instituted by the new Pharmacy Act. This has brought in about a tenth of those previously outside the Society, and added over 2,000*l.* to the revenue, the registered element in the Society having increased from 4,527 in 1898 to 5,462 in 1899, or a net increase of 935. The disparity between the money figures and the number of members is great, but this is accounted for by the fact that in 1898 there were 1,003 who paid 10*s.* 6*d.* each who now pay 21*s.*, and the life-membership fees paid in 1898 amount to 115*l.* 10*s.*, against 672*l.* in 1899.

Coming now to the expenditure we may first recall the fact that in 1898 the deficit was 840*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, so that the profit of 1,943*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* in 1899 is even more significant than it looks. The inclusion of the school in the debit and credit sides of the account somewhat confuses the totals, but by ignoring the credit placed to that item and adding excess of school expenditure to the income from examinations, interest, and subscriptions, and deducting from this total the surplus for the year (1,943*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*), we arrive at the net expenditure. In 1898 this was 15,653*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1899 15,821*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* We notice that there has been a saving in the production and distribution of the *Journal* to the extent of 500*l.* (although more members have been supplied), less law has produced a saving of 243*l.*, plus 93*l.* less in connection with the new Pharmacy Act, and there has been a saving of 173*l.* on the school. The increases are mostly trifling, but the items for fixtures and fittings (180*l.*), repairs (149*l.* increase), and stationery, &c. (97*l.* more), need some explanation. The expenditure by the Society on repairs and alterations during the past thirty years has been nearly 18,000*l.*, or an average of 600*l.* a year, and this item alone requires the serious attention of the members of the Society.

The report of the Council rigidly adheres to the established formula, and the essentially new bits of information furnished by it are (1) that the Council have undertaken to do pharmacopoeial research-work under the direction of the professor of chemistry and the professor of pharmaceuticals; (2) that the Privy Council is in communication with the Board of Agriculture regarding the scheduling of carbolic acid; (3) that the appeal in the Worcester seedsman's case (the question of poison-agency) is proceeding, and will be heard after the Long Vacation; (4) that there will be a meeting of Local Secretaries in London on July 27; and (5) that the improvement in the status of naval dispensers is due to the Council's efforts. Otherwise the year, as reflected by the report, is much like the thirty which have preceded it since the 1838 Pharmacy Act was entrusted to the Society. How very distinctive it has been in actuality! The trade has been more agitated than for a quarter of a

century, but a preternaturally calm Council rises superior to excitement and enthusiasm.

This year a new era begins with the enlarged First examination and the increased Minor fee. By the former the Society will drop about a thousand a year if the rate of registration remains as at present. The 723 who were registered as students in 1899 yielded a net income of 2,418*l.*, but under the new arrangement the same number would pay exactly 1,518*l.* to the Society. We hope as many as 700 will still seek to be registered, but we are not sanguine. The receipts from the Minor examination are expected to diminish; if so, it will be an exceedingly serious matter for the drug-trade, because at present the 550 who register yearly are insufficient to supply the demand for qualified assistants. That number, at ten guineas apiece, would yield the Society 6,050*l.* a year if they passed at the first trial. Allowing for only one re-examination per candidate in the course of the year 1,732*l.* more would be obtained, or a total of 7,782*l.*, as compared with 7,297*l.* the receipts from 1,816 examinations and re-examinations in 1899. We believe we have underestimated the revenue under the ten-guinea system, but we do so because most of the councillors strongly believe that the number of candidates will be greatly diminished after the increased fee is imposed. They say that students will not come up until they are thoroughly prepared—will not, in short, risk the guineas so much as they do now. Of course, the expense of examination will not increase, but should diminish in proportion to the number of candidates. Two omissions from the report must be mentioned. Research has dropped out of it altogether. We can trace no charge in respect to it in the financial statement, nor is it mentioned in the report. By this time it is fairly widely known that an influential member of the Society has been quietly endeavouring to get the Council to recognise its obligations to the Society in regard to research, and the outcome of his efforts is the special general meeting of the members of the Society which is to be held immediately after the annual meeting. The Society's finances were crippled for many years on account of research, and an expenditure of nearly 20,000*l.* was incurred in regard to it, reckoning the Galen Place house wholly in that amount, or, say, 15,000*l.*, if half be so reckoned. The expenditure is outrageously out of proportion to the pharmaceutical results, even were we to divide it by 100; and the worst of the business is, *there is no research-laboratory left*. The work that Professor Collie is doing, and which he stipulated he should have facilities for, is done in the part of the old school laboratory which formerly was Professor Attfield's private laboratory. Nor is Professor Collie's research subsidised by the Society. It is therefore quite time that some inquiry should be instituted, and that the Research Committee faree should cease. The school report itself is a trifle meagre, although not less so than formerly. It would be advantageous to inform the members what has been done for the 895*l.* which the Society has been out of pocket during the year on behalf of the school. Besides this, it has provided the school with house accommodation, coals, gas, and similar incidentals. The Dean reported last October that sixty-eight students attended the school during the session which ended in July, 1899, so that it looks as if each student cost the Society 25*l.*, besides what the students paid themselves. It would be well to give some details in respect to work of the costly character, were it for nothing else than to bring into the annual document full particulars regarding all departments of the Society's work.

The annual meeting this year will be exceptional in the Society's history as the duties of the chair will fall to the Vice-President owing to Mr. Martindale's ill-health.

The Arch-poison.

SIR JOHN LENG has again done good service by bringing the departmental negligence of the scheduling of carbolic acid under the notice of the Home Secretary, but it is impossible to say that any progress is apparent, although the Pharmaceutical Council state in their annual report that the Privy Council and the Board of Agriculture are in communication about the matter, and the Home Secretary adds that the Pharmaceutical Society is also being consulted—but this statement does not appear to be correct. It is well that the complicated state into which this matter has gravitated should be noted. According to the Act the Privy Council is charged with the endorsement of the Pharmaceutical Council's resolutions in regard to Pharmacy Act matters. The Privy Council has recently been deprived of its medical advisers, who have been transferred to the Local Government Board, and their advice is still available, but we now learn that the Council has consulted the Board of Agriculture, and the Secretary of State for Home Affairs appears to be the proper person to question in regard to the matter. The muddle is still further complicated by the present Government's *pension* for conciliating class interests. Instead of coming straight to the point in this carbolic-acid matter and treating it as arsenic and potassium cyanide have been treated, the authorities appear to have been searching for excuses for delay, and this seems to have been favoured by lack of pertinacity on the part of our pharmaceutical authorities in placing before the Government departments reports on the fatalities resulting from the unrestricted distribution of the poison. The coroners of England and Wales as a body and their juries have given abundance of material for action on the part of these authorities, and it is the duty of the Pharmaceutical Council as the administrators of the Pharmacy Act to spur on the overlords by every bit of evidence which shows that the public safety is endangered by the Government neglect. Meanwhile, the opponents of the scheduling proposal have not been slack in representing to the departments what they think of the matter. Manufacturers of carbolic acid and carbolic preparations six months ago had made up their minds that all their arguments, as to the inconvenience which labelling the poison would put them to, had failed to outweigh the greater need for public protection in the distribution of the poison in small quantities by retail. If we may judge from the Board of Agriculture's interest in the matter, the sympathies of that Department are now being courted on the ground that the sale of "non-poisonous" carbolic sheep-dip and the like will be interfered with by scheduling the acid. Why is it that a pertinacious Pharmaceutical Council has not satisfactorily counteracted such obstructive tactics? During thirty-two years' experience of the working of the Pharmacy Act and its poison-restrictions, they have obtained abundant experience that the restrictions do not interfere with the legitimate use of poisons, especially for industrial purposes, and that the restrictions have diminished fatalities and produced effective means for the discovery of crime. It is perfectly ridiculous for the Government departments to say that the matter is a difficult one to settle. Parliament gave them the line of action in 1868, when it provided a poisons-schedule and a class of qualified persons to retail poisons. This machinery has proved to be efficient for the distribution of articles much more used than carbolic acid, and has been effective in reducing and controlling fatalities from the poisons so guarded. The Government departments have not an iota of evidence from independent—that is, their own—sources to show that the same result would not obtain with carbolic acid; but for years they have given heed to the

representations of interested manufacturers. This in itself is a scandalous proceeding, but it is doubly so in face of the frequent protestations of coroners, the resolutions of the Pharmaceutical Council, and the representations of parliamentarians.

Our Friend the Grocer.

LATELY he has been considering how far he may go into the pharmaceutical region, and his dubiety on the subject has been partly cleared by tempting advertisements and illustrated articles which show him how much more refined in appearance are a range of shelving and drawers, a nice counter with glass cases on it, and a pretty dispensing-counter, than bins for rice, tins for tea, and those other green-and-gold effulgences which are the admiration of small boys. We have noticed that these temptations have hitherto stopped short at the fittings, and the tempters have—wisely, perhaps, since discretion is the better part of valour—not ventured to place bottles on the shelves or even to fill the drawers with packed goods. The *Grocer* has now endeavoured to complete the allurement by getting someone who calls himself "The Grocer's Rival" to write all about it. He certainly gives a clearly-written exposition of the value or otherwise of a drug-department to grocers and of the drawbacks attached to the enterprise. His reply to the grocer's question as to what he should do about the drug-business is—

"Where possible leave it alone." If he touches it at all there are two ways of taking it up. He may take out a patent-medicine licensee and sell proprietary medicines and a few packed drugs, or he may go the whole hog—in other words, open up a drug-department. There are no preserves in trade just now, it is all "common" land, and he who is the best shot secures the biggest bag. Doubtless the village grocer, in whose neighbourhood there is no chemist, will be consulting his own interests and meeting a public want in adopting the first of the foregoing alternatives.

The writer then tells all about the sale of poisons, speaks learnedly on the need of a warranty with all parcels of drugs, and slyly tells our friend the grocer to be very careful to put a mark on goods when he unpacks them, as "it is so easy to serve castor oil for glycerine, and the customer might want damages." Some grocers, it is pointed out, think it good business to cut patent medicines as a draw, but "it is not good business," says this philosophic person, "because it no longer draws. Ten or fifteen years ago cutting 'patents' was a good advertising-move, but things have altered, and there is hardly a district in the country where these goods are not cut to the bone by chemists themselves." He next touches upon the legal disabilities which attend the grocer who wishes to add a drug-department to his business, and shows the easy way which a glorious British Constitution has provided for the incompetent, *via* Somerset House, but our friend the grocer is reminded that registration as a limited company relieves one only of the worries that the Pharmaceutical Society may inflict on an individual. It does not give the grocer business qualifications for pharmacy equal to those which he unquestionably has for selling sugar and tea. He still needs a qualified chemist and druggist to conduct the business to its full extent; and such persons are not to be picked up for 1*l.* a week and their tea. They want 150*l.* per annum or so outdoors, which is certainly not a penny too much to receive from a grocer. On the whole the writer of the article, after considering the stringent regulations for the sale and storing of poisons, and the existence of departmental stores, is of opinion that a drug department is one which a grocer should take up with reluctance.

WORTH LOOKING AFTER.

We observe that Mr. Henry Heath Hellier, whose name was very familiar to the drug trade a few years ago in consequence of transactions which were the means of securing his retirement to Canterbury Gaol, has again started in business as "The Henry Heath Trading and Banking Company," with head offices at Heath House, Lydd, Kent. Our contemporary, the *Drapers' Record* of last week, contains very full particulars about this new venture, which Hellier confesses to have thought out when in Canterbury Gaol. He has sent an order for goods to a firm of clothiers in the name of J. C. Garnier, 5 The Crescent, Leatherhead. Will our subscribers please note?

SEND HIM NORTH.

A story has been going round pharmaceutical circles in London recently about a professional examiner in chemistry who polished off (that, we believe, is the correct phrase) fifteen candidates in twenty-five minutes, swallowed his lunch, and took his departure. Three members of the North British Branch Executive are anxious to get a second professional examiner in chemistry in Edinburgh—for what reason was not made quite clear, but there appears to be something awful behind the motion. At any rate, we suggest that the lightning operator reported in London might be lent to Edinburgh if the legal difficulties can be overcome. Here the feeling is growing that the professional-examiner idea has been found wanting.

FEEDING THE ENEMY.

The discussion on company-pharmacy at the Liverpool Chemists' Association last week was the logical conclusion to the newspaper-controversy which has been going on there for a month past. We cannot say that the controversy has been productive of good to the cause of chemists and druggists as individuals, and those of them who joined in it were somewhat unfortunate in supplying "the enemy" with points for reply. Mr. Gifford, in his election-address, appears to refer to this when he says that the company-question is not a trade-question—that is, one for debating at the street-corner or in daily-newspaper correspondence—whereby the multitude will suppose that it is a matter of business rivalry, and naturally give its sympathies to the cheapest man. The Liverpool controversy has thoroughly proved this, and we mention it as an example, which chemists in other large districts should take to heart. There was not much new in the Association's discussion on company-pharmacy, except Dr. Symes's defence of the Pharmaceutical Council's action on the question. He actually praised the abortive suggestions for a Pharmacy Bill, which are so generally admitted to have been a mistake. We are entitled to expect more from Dr. Symes than this.

WELL ESTABLISHED.

The *Lancet* last week published its four-thousandth number. This is a great record, and represents a journalistic career extending over more than three-quarters of the century. We have had occasion to read our share of those four thousand numbers, and while we have not unfrequently experienced some irritation at the arrogant tone in which the *Lancet* has usually asserted the claims of the profession it represents, we have much more often been compelled to admire the ability with which it has been conducted, and the completeness with which it has covered the wide range of subjects which properly fall within the vision of medical practitioners. In its time, too, the *Lancet* has done many services to the community, and a notable example of its good work is given in this four-thousandth number. This is a record of a long series of experiments with twelve of the advertised glycerin-

ated calf-vaccine lymphs. The report describes how these have been tested at certain intervals with the object of ascertaining the comparative freedom of these lymphs from bacteriological impurity. The investigation shows that six of the samples are superior, and six inferior, to the Local Government Board standard. On the whole the *Lancet* finds that its commissioner's labours indicate a fairly satisfactory degree of purity; but the report clearly proves that the producers of these lymphs, on which the advocates of vaccination place so much reliance, will be all the better for occasional control and criticism such as the *Lancet* has inaugurated.

DIVISION OF THE MINOR.

The practical unanimity amongst Pharmaceutical Council candidates in regard to the division of the Minor is exceedingly gratifying, and we congratulate Mr. Kermath on the successful manner in which he has conducted the matter. It is quite apparent from the replies which he received that there is a general agreement in regard to dividing the examination into two parts, with an interval of a year or more between them, and that one part should be devoted to the theoretical or oral subjects, and the second part to the practical. These are sufficiently broad lines for the incoming Council to work upon. We may call attention to one point in Mr. Cross's reply. He states, in the course of his letter to Mr. Kermath, that he has "examined men on the same subject in consecutive examinations," and so forth. Mr. Cross appears to be unaware that in so doing he was acting illegally, because he has never been approved by the Privy Council as a person to conduct the examination for the purposes of the Pharmacy Act, 1858. In his capacity as Vice-President of the Society he has been *ex officio* a member of both Boards of Examiners, but his duty as such is laid down by the by-law, Section 10, Clause 3—namely, that he shall preside at any meeting of either Board at which he happens to be present. It seems to us that the object of the attendance of the President and Vice-President of the Society at the examinations is chiefly that of arbitration; but, apart from that, they do not appear to be properly authorised examiners, and should not therefore examine.

A DOUBLE SUMMONS.

The renewed summons of Mr. Llewellyn Davies, chemist, Enfield Wash, in respect to the sale of camphorated oil alleged to be of inferior quality, which we report this week, seems to us a very high-handed proceeding on the part of the local authorities; indeed, their action seems *ultra vires*. Mr. Davies sold on February 23 some camphorated oil, in respect of which he was summoned, and the case was dismissed owing to an informality on the part of the prosecutors, although he was prepared to prove that the oil was not so bad as the public analyst made it out to be. The prosecution did not get the summons amended, but took out a new one. Now it is provided by the 1899 Act that when any article of food or drug has been purchased for test-purposes "any prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect to the sales thereof shall not be instituted after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the time of the purchase." As the taking out of a summons is the institution of proceedings, it appears to be clear that the second summons having been taken out after the twenty-eight days allowed by the Act had lapsed, ought to have been dismissed by the magistrates with costs against the prosecutor; instead of that the magistrates dismissed the summons again, and ordered Mr. Davies to pay 12s. 6d. costs. It seems a pity that an authoritative decision could not be got on the twenty-eight day point, but Mr. Davies informs us that he has been out-of-pocket too much over the case, and is not prepared to appeal.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE meeting on Wednesday was well attended, the absentees being the President (who has gone on a voyage for two months) and Dr. Symes. The deaths of Sir Douglas Maclagan, Dr. Gustave Planchon, Mr. Richard Reynolds and his wife, Mr. Augustus Bird, Mr. John Hugill, and Mr. R. J. Downes were announced, and resolutions of sympathy passed. The annual report of the North British Branch was received. It shows a satisfactory state of the Society's affairs in Scotland. Benevolent Fund grants of £37. were made. The question in reference to the sale of carbolic acid, put by Sir John Leng in the House of Commons last Monday, and the Home Secretary's answer, were read, and the discussion which ensued elicited the fact that the Privy Council are not, as implied, in communication with the Society on the matter. Mr. Hills referred to a letter on the improved position of naval dispensers, and to the evidence he gave before the Committee who were considering the matter. Reciprocity with Australia came up, and it was decided to reply to Mr. Chater that, whilst the Council heartily sympathised with the object he had in view, it would be necessary that there should be some scheme of compulsory curriculum in force as a standard before they could arrive at a practical conclusion. The Junior, Senior, and Honours certificates of the Welsh Board of Education were added to the list of those which will be accepted as a First examination after July. A special meeting, on the request of the requisite number of members, was called for May 16, after the annual meeting, to consider the past and future work of the Research Laboratory. The Pereira medal was awarded to Mr. F. J. Young, and the silver medal to Mr. E. Griffiths, as a result of a recent competitive examination.

A Council-meeting was held on May 2 at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. The councillors present were Mr. Newsholme (Vice-President), Mr. Atkins (Treasurer), and Messrs. Allen, Bateson, Carteighe, Corder, Cross, Glyn-Jones, Grose, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Johnston, Park, Savory, Southall, Warren, and Young.

The Vice-President occupied the chair, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed it was announced that Mr. William Martindale, the President, had been ordered on a voyage for the benefit of his health, and would be away probably for two months. The VICE-PRESIDENT said he hoped that the President would come back quite restored in health. (Hear, hear.)

The Vice-President also announced that Dr. Symes was unfortunately unable to come to the meeting.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Vice-President referred to the numerous deaths which had taken place during the month in the ranks of the members and honorary members. It was, he said, his painful duty to refer to the death of Sir Douglas Maclagan, who was until 1897 a visitor at the examinations in Edinburgh. He had been an honorary member since 1852, and had always taken a keen interest in the Society, contributing many papers of scientific interest to the evening meetings and the *Journal*.

The Vice-President was authorised to write a letter of condolence with the family.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then referred to the death of Dr. Gustave Planchon, which occurred on Good Friday, at the age of 66. Dr. Planchon was director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and an authority on *materia medica* and natural history. The award of the Hanbury medal to him in 1889 was sufficient indication of the esteem his attainments were held in in this country. On the occasion of the bestowal

of the medal Dr. Planchon charmed everybody by his grace.

The Vice-President, as one of the delegates to the International Congress, was charged with the duty of conveying the regrets of the Council to the relatives of deceased.

The next reference was to the death of Richard Reynolds, which occurred on April 5, at the age of 70. Mr. Reynolds, the VICE-PRESIDENT said, was a man who played many parts in pharmaceutical projects, and they deeply regretted the death of so zealous a worker. As a Yorkshireman and neighbour of Mr. Reynolds he (the Vice-President) could bear testimony to the good work he had done in Leeds, where he took an active part in the foundation of the Leeds College. It was sad also to have to mention that Mrs. Reynolds died fifteen days after her husband, yet he (the speaker) felt sure that they would prefer to die together. He proposed that a resolution of sympathy be sent to the family.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, in seconding the resolution, said he had had the privilege of knowing Mr. Reynolds for forty years, although he (the speaker) was of a younger generation. Mr. Reynolds had quite an unusual touch of his satire and chaff. He recalled how, years ago, a band of three of them—Richard Reynolds, H. B. Brady, and himself—were always referred to as R. R., H. B. B., and M. C. He knew Mr. Reynolds in every phase, in domestic life, pharmaceutical life, and political life in Leeds. The one point that he noticed during his long friendship was the zeal he always had for education. His life showed how respected a pharmacist becomes if he is a man of intelligence and broad views. Mr. Reynolds was not latterly in strong health, and liked to have him (the speaker) with him on account of his exuberant spirit. "A dose of Carteighe," he often remarked, did him a lot of good. In addition to his purely pharmaceutical career Mr. Reynolds was one of the chief founders of the Yorkshire College, and before that the principal lecturer on chemistry at the Leeds School of Medicine. He was one of the distinguished members of the Society of Friends, which reminded him of the relation which existed between Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Harvey, who was also a Quaker. Mr. Harvey was the proprietor of the Leeds business, and Mr. Reynolds went as his assistant. Mr. Harvey shortly afterwards had a modest competence left him, and, partly retiring, took Mr. Reynolds into partnership, he subsequently becoming the sole proprietor. Mr. Brady was a distinguished pupil of Messrs. Harvey & Reynolds, and the bosom-friend of Mr. Reynolds. The firm is now Reynolds & Branson, Mr. Fred Reynolds, the son, being managing director conjointly with Mr. Branson. The latter had had a highly distinguished career; his character and knowledge will be felt in Leeds, and if it were possible to replace Mr. Richard Reynolds at the Leeds College Mr. Branson would be the sort of man to do it. Mr. Fred Reynolds had artistic preferences, as they well knew. Mr. Carteighe, speaking with considerable emotion, finished by saying how deeply grieved he was at not being able to pay his personal respects to Mr. Reynolds before his death; he only got telegrams announcing his illness and death within a few hours of each other.

Mr. ATKINS said he had known Mr. Reynolds during the whole of his (the speaker's) pharmaceutical life, and wished to bear testimony to the fact that he was a genuine philanthropist, a true-hearted man, and deeply interested in scientific work. Since Mr. Reynolds's death he had spoken to a man well known in pharmacy, who testified to the deceased's generosity to him. That gentleman told him he owed everything to Richard Reynolds; his environment in early life was poor, and his apprenticeship was not a brilliant success. The first word of encouragement he ever had was a gift of apparatus and money from Richard Reynolds, who had been his great benefactor through life. In a letter which he (the speaker) had received there occurred a phrase which, he thought, summed up the whole life of Richard Reynolds: it was, "Men knew they could trust him, and they did so." In regard to the death of Mrs. Reynolds, which occurred so soon after that of her husband, many of them would remember the kind and generous way in which she received the members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference when last they held a meeting at Leeds. Richard Reynolds had in her a wife who took a deep interest in both his

public and domestic life. "In their lives they were united, and in their deaths they were not long divided."

Mr. CORDER spoke of Mr. Reynolds as a boy. He had sat at the same desk with him at school at Colchester, and they acquired their Latin and arithmetic side by side. As a boy and as a man his character was summed up in these words, "He was honest, straightforward, and true."

Mr. BATESON said that it was largely owing to Mr. Reynolds that he obtained a seat on that Council, and he always felt he had Mr. Reynolds's eye upon him. Mrs. Reynolds was a native of his county—she was a Miss Marshall, and he knew her before she was married. He agreed with Mr. Atkins that they were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided.

The resolution of sympathy was carried.

Reference was next made to the death of Mr. Augustus Bird, Shepherd's Bush, which occurred on April 13. Mr. Bird, the VICE-PRESIDENT said, was an old student of the Society, and was for twenty years on the Board of Examiners. He was a loyal supporter, and retained to the last his interest in their work, although he had ceased to engage in the business. He especially supported the Benevolent Fund, and his profuse liberality took other ways which few people ever knew of.

Mr. HARRINGTON said he knew Mr. Bird very well, as he had conducted for some years the business which he (Mr. Bird) opened in 1853. Mr. Bird left the business twenty-five years ago, and devoted his attention to the manufacturing of bricks. He could assure them that Mr. Bird always kept a warm place in his heart for pharmacy. Nine years ago Mr. Bird came to see him, and asked if he could go over the premises once more, which he did with evident delight, bringing all his family with him. He had often spoken to him (Mr. Harrington) of visits to 17 Bloomsbury Square, and expressed the pleasure it was to meet old friends.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said he lived in the same neighbourhood as Mr. Bird, and kept in touch with him. He succeeded to a competency on the death of his father, as well as to the business of brickmaking, which was carried on on a more gigantic scale than the operations of pharmacy. Mr. Bird, whilst taking a keen interest in pharmacy, had not worries as regards ways and means, and was able to bring up his family well. Mr. Carteighe then recalled the association of Mr. Bird with Mr. Cracknell, whose pupil he was. Mr. Cracknell went to Mr. Watt's, in the Edgware Road, married Watt's daughter, became partner in the business, and had a large family. Mr. Cracknell, who was known in connection with the Western Chemists' Association and the Conference, was the eldest of the boys. In the early days of the Society, before they could afford to pay examiners' fees, Mr. Bird and Mr. Cracknell worked for nothing as examiners, and he (the speaker) was certain that during the time they were examiners they became personally known to an enormous number of candidates. These two examiners were both timid of speech, and candidates often thought they were not so nice as they might have been, but this was due to nervousness; students should remember that the examiners were often as nervous as the candidates. When Mr. Bird succeeded to his father's property he assisted their institution in an unostentatious way. When he left the Board of Examiners he gave him (Mr. Carteighe) the straight tip that if he came across any case of a pharmacist in distress he was to let him know. Mr. Bird, as some of them knew, suffered from a painful affection of the tongue, and an operation was necessary which affected his speech in a peculiar way. This depressed him greatly, and he felt he was inflicting discomfort on his friends; the consequence was that he retired to his own den, and received only visits from his children.

The resolution of sympathy was passed.

Allusion was also made to the death of Mr. John Hagill, of Meggeson & Co., an early supporter of the Society; and also to the death of Mr. R. J. Downes, the late President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said Mr. Downes's services to pharmacy on the other side of St. George's Channel were very great, and he proposed that a resolution of condolence be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Mr. HILLS, in seconding the resolution, said he had not any specially intimate acquaintance with Mr. Downes, but

when he occupied the presidential chair of that Society Mr. Downes favoured them with his presence at one of their annual dinners, which gave him an opportunity of meeting him. He was a typical pharmacist, of a kindly nature, but, unfortunately, not of very strong health.

Mr. ATKINS said very few of them knew Mr. Downes intimately. Last August twelvemonth he (the speaker) spent two or three days in Dublin. His friend Mr. Wells took him to spend half a day with Mr. Downes. He was a feeble man, but mentally very strong. Continuing, Mr. Atkins said he was profoundly impressed with the intimate acquaintance Mr. Downes showed with pharmaceutical politics. There was not a clause in their own charter with which he was not intimately acquainted, his knowledge rivalling that of some of their own colleagues. Mr. Downes had made the legal and political side of pharmacy the passion of his life. The three hours' interview he had with Mr. Downes impressed him with the belief that he was a true and good man. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was passed unanimously.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

A number of members and student-associates were then elected. Several persons whose subscriptions arrived after time were restored to membership. The gentlemen who passed the Major examination at the April examinations were granted diplomas, and two persons having made the required declaration were restored to the register.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

The SECRETARY then read the annual report of the North British Branch in summary. This showed that the expenditure during 1899 had been £1,336^l. 12^s 6^d., of which £307^l. 4^s. 8^d. was on behalf of the examinations. There was a slight increase in the expenditure, due to money spent on refitting a portion of the premises. The library and museum had been more extensively used than previously, and the evening meetings had been very successful, although the attendance was not altogether satisfactory. The Society's house in Edinburgh was in thorough repair, and the internal arrangements in good order.

Mr. CARTEIGHE moved that the report be entered on the minutes. He said the details of work done were made known after the meetings of the Executive, so that there was nothing particularly new in the report, but he would like to say that the zeal with which the work of the Society is carried out in Edinburgh made the examinations as near perfection as it was possible to make them. In fact, they had the advantage over them in London in possessing premises specially constructed for the purpose, and they had not so many candidates. He (the speaker) might call himself the godfather of 36 York Place, as he personally persuaded the Council to buy it, and he well remembered two special night-journeys to Scotland he made after the Council-meetings to settle the business. The Executive in Edinburgh were working on straight lines, feeling the responsibility of the position, and were loyal to that Council. They must bear in mind that the Society had been liberal to their friends north of the Tweed. They had never raised the question of the number of subscribers in Scotland, but had always held that the centre in Scotland should be a credit to pharmacy. The respect with which pharmacy was now regarded in Edinburgh medical circles, he thought, was due to the fact that they saw the Society was quite in earnest in what it did.

Mr. HILLS seconded the resolution. He spoke as perhaps "one of the old moons," and as having had intimate relations with the Executive in Scotland. When visiting Edinburgh he had often felt somewhat jealous of the completeness of the fittings, and the way in which the premises had been adapted to their special purposes. There, in London, they had large premises but they were difficult to handle. The adapting of the Edinburgh premises was due to Mr. Carteighe and the members of the Executive, and great credit was due to them for the way they had met the requirements.

Mr. STORRAR, as a member of the Executive in Scotland, thanked the Council for their appreciation of the work done at the North British Branch. The Council had treated them very well, especially in the way of accommodation. He would like to say, however, that the North British Branch

was not purely Scottish, but concerned itself with members on both sides of the Tweed. He thought the sooner they forgot that there were two nations in the Pharmaceutical Society the better. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JOHNSTON also spoke. He said in Edinburgh they had excellent rooms second to none in completeness. Candidates had every means for getting through their examinations easily. The premises were large and more compact than in London, and he thought it would be a good thing if the Society would send out their candidates to be examined in Edinburgh. (Laughter.)

The report was received and adopted.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was then read. It showed the following balances:—

	£ s. d.
General Fund account...	2,844 8 0
Benevolent Fund ...	685 10 8
Donation account ...	105 0 0
Orphan Fund account...	281 11 0

and recommended for payment from the General Fund account 1,834*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, and 32*l.* 10*s.* from the Benevolent Fund account. The payments were made up as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Examiners' fees...	644 1 8
Journal ...	245 14 2
Salaries ...	54 3 4
Sundries ...	201 19 2
Insurances ...	128 2 6
Parkinson's bill...	210 3 3
Current expenses ...	350 0 0

Mr. HILLS moved the adoption of the report. The payments were large, but included the examiners' fees, annual insurance of the leasehold property, and the builder's bill. The amount charged against the Benevolent Fund was for the fixtures at "The Elms," Strawberry Hill. Such an item was unusual; he therefore thought it should be explained.

Mr. HARRINGTON congratulated the Benevolent Fund on the acquisition of the house at Strawberry Hill, which would, he thought, increase in value.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The Benevolent Fund Committee's report was considered in committee, after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that three grants amounting to 33*l.* be made.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School and House Committee was then read. A proposal from a firm of publishers to take over the conduct of the advertisement pages of the *Journal* was, on the recommendation of the Editor, not entertained. The annual report was considered and finally adopted for presentation to the Council. The Committee afterwards, as a Research Committee, received reports from Professors Collie and Greenish respecting the work being done in the laboratories in connection with *Pharmacopoeia* standards. The professors were authorised to procure certain apparatus necessary for carrying out the investigations undertaken.

The report was adopted.

CARBOLIC ACID.

The VICE-PRESIDENT called attention to the statement made in the House of Commons on Monday with reference to carbolic acid. Sir John Leng asked the Home Secretary—

If he had observed that the Reports of the Registrar-General showed that the scheduling of poisons had greatly diminished the number of fatalities from their accidental or suicidal use, and had not interfered with the use of potent poisons, such as arsenic and potassium cyanide, for industrial purposes, while from the Report for 1898 recently issued it appeared that the fatalities from carbolic acid alone numbered 206, being nearly as many as for the whole of the scheduled poisons;

Whether he was aware that since he stated last Session that the Privy Council were prepared to consider whether carbolic acid could be advantageously dealt with in some way, but could not take any step except on the resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Council of that Society had passed a resolution de-

claring that carbolic acid in crystals, commercial carbolic acid, and liquids containing more than 3 per cent. of phenol were to be deemed poisons and added to the second part of Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act;

Whether, although that resolution was communicated to the Privy Council in July last, it had not yet sanctioned the resolution;

And, whether he would represent to the Privy Council the expediency of at once giving effect to it with the view of preventing many cases of suffering and death.

The answer given by the Home Secretary, according to a London newspaper, was—

I think that there is no doubt that the number of deaths caused by carbolic acid is deplorably great, and shows that some remedy is desirable. I am informed that the Pharmaceutical Society have passed a resolution on the subject, but I must explain that the matter is by no means a simple one. It is, however, now under the active consideration of the departments concerned, in consultation with the Society, with good prospects, I hope, of steps being taken in the direction desired.

Their friends were constantly asking what had been done in the matter, and some gentlemen had been bringing the matter forward recently.

Mr. YOUNG: Are they in consultation with us?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: A member of the Government has told us more than I knew as a member of Council. I think it would be helpful if we had some explanation, so that we may judge who is at fault—the Government or the Council.

Mr. BATESON said the Council was not to blame in the matter. The negotiations had certainly advanced a stage now that it was stated that the matter was having the very best attention. It was satisfactory to know that, having complied with the suggestions of the Privy Council, they now had the ear of Parliament.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I should like to put my remarks as a definite question, and ask if any communication has come to us from the Privy Council.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said there had been no communication; the statement in the report was not correct. Perhaps the reply had not been correctly reported. He never believed these reports from newspapers without confirmation. The Privy Council had acknowledged the communication the Council sent.

Mr. YOUNG: They only said they had received it.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: My impression is that the reporters may not have caught the spirit of the answer.

Mr. HILLS said they must remember their President was absent, as he believed there had been some mention of the matter to him. The negotiation in these matters was a delicate operation.

NAVAL DISPENSERS.

Mr. HILLS called attention to a letter he had received from the Admiralty enclosing the improved regulations regarding naval dispensers. The letter thanked him for the evidence he gave before the Committee who were considering the matter. What he did was as the mouthpiece of the Council, which in its turn was the mouthpiece of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it was a matter which any other president could have done equally well. The alterations in the regulations were to the advantage of those of their body who would be dispensers, but apart from what appeared in the regulations there were other improvements under the surface which could not be shown in black and white. He was convinced that the more their representatives were brought into direct and intimate connection with the official representatives of public departments the better it would be for individual dispensers throughout the country. Public opinion went very slowly, but he had received the utmost courtesy at the interesting interview he had with the Committee, and had no difficulty in getting them to see the advantages of having highly-educated men as dispensers in State departments. The Council was in a position, through its officers and President, to do a great deal of good to its members in that way, and he knew the officers were only too pleased to do what lay in their power.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said thanks were due to Mr. Hills for what he had done in the interest of the craft.

Mr. PARK said that, having come into contact with many naval dispensers, he would like to thank Mr. Hills for what he had done. The naval dispensers were but a small body

and had little influence. They had to approach heads of departments through medical officials who were not always in sympathy with their efforts, and it happened sometimes in consequence that the letters were not forwarded.

RECIPROCITY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT read a letter from Mr. Chater, of Queensland, written on the eve of his departure, in which he thanked the Council for the way it had received him, and asking that some definite resolution on the subject of the acceptance of the Australian diplomas might be sent him so that he could lay it before the Agent-General.

The matter was not, Mr. Newsholme continued, so simple as Mr. Chater imagined. At the interview, it was pointed out to Mr. Chater that there was no reciprocity between the component States in Australia, and he thought it would be much better if they had reciprocity between themselves to begin with. The difficulty was, there was no standard of education in connection with the examinations. It was almost impossible to compare examinations so many thousand miles apart unless there was a curriculum. It was, therefore, impossible to do as Mr. Chater desired; but they could send a resolution to the effect that the Council heartily sympathised with his views, and thought them highly desirable, but a practical solution of the question must rest on the basis of a definite curriculum.

Mr. HILLS said at the risk of intruding on the Council he would like to say a few words on the subject, especially as his seat was in danger. (Laughter.) Mr. Chater met them a month ago in committee and expressed his views very well. It was a good time to press the matter of reciprocity, as they were all imbued with the Imperial spirit, and it seemed an opportunity for the subject receiving some enthusiasm at this time when their own soldiers were fighting side by side with the colonial soldiers. In regard to the suggestions he would point out that there had been whispers occasionally that the examinations in Edinburgh and London were different: one was at different times, according to some candidates' views, easier than the other. There was not, however, anything in it, but his point was that if it was difficult to have the same standard in London and Edinburgh with Government visitors and members on both Boards, how much more difficult it would be with examinations ten thousand miles apart. It was extremely difficult to ensure that results be the same on the same schedule. He therefore thought that whilst heartily in sympathy with Mr. Chater on this matter they could get a practical solution of the question until they had a compulsory curriculum for their own men. Such a curriculum would be an advantage to them, and enable them to set before Australia and other colonies a standard to which they should attain. Mr. Chater's answer to the objection that the various Australasian provinces were not agreed on reciprocity was that the colonies were rather looking to the Mother Country to set a standard to which they could attain. If they could arrive at the standard, they could ask for reciprocity; but if they failed to do so, they would not ask for reciprocity. The colonies asked for a standard to which they could attain. He (Mr. Hills) hoped they would make use of the opportunity to press home to the authorities, and in view of the terrible failures in the examination that they should oblige candidates to go through a definite training at a university or public institution. If they showed their sympathy with their colonial brethren, it would help to bind them together.

EXAMINATIONS.

The report of the Board of Examiners on the April examinations was then read. It showed that in London 36 Major candidates were examined and 19 passed. Of 363 Minor candidates 100 passed. In Scotland 1 Major candidate was examined and he failed; 117 Minor candidates were examined, and of these 33 passed.

Forty-five certificates were received in lieu of the First examination.

In the First examination 705 candidates were examined and 334 passed.

Certain leaving certificates of the Scotch Board of Education, not having been obtained at one examination, were recommended not to be received.

The junior, senior, and honours certificates of the Central Welsh Board of Education were recommended to be added to the list of those examinations to be recognised after August in place of the First examination.

Resolutions embodying this suggestion were put and carried.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Colonial Office sent copies of an Act passed in New Zealand entitled "An Act Amending the Pharmacy Act, 1898."

The SECRETARY explained that the Act was of one clause only, to correct an error which had crept in the 1898 Act, so that registration without examination was confined to such chemists as were in business in New Zealand.

CLAUSE 2.

A letter was read from the Local Secretary at Doncaster, in which he said that a meeting of chemists held there was unanimous in holding that Clause 2 should be strenuously opposed, and was communicating with the local members of Parliament.

RESEARCH LABORATORY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said a letter had been received from Mr. Butt, enclosing four requisitions, each signed by thirty members of the Society, asking that a special meeting be called, after the general meeting on May 16, to consider the future working of the Research Laboratory, and, if necessary, to consider the way it had been worked in the past.

A motion calling the meeting, which Mr. CARTEIGHE seconded, was carried.

COUNCIL PRIZES.

The portion of the General Purposes Committee's report which was made public referred to the Council prizes. It reported that eleven candidates competed, and, as the result, recommended that Mr. Francis James Young be granted the Pereira medal, and Mr. Edwin Griffiths the silver medal.

This portion of the report was adopted, and a vote of thanks accorded to the examiners, Professor Balfour, Dr. Dobbin, and Mr. Boa.

The Council then went into committee to consider the annual report and financial statement, which was approved.

Fifty-ninth Annual Council Report.

In presenting the fifty-ninth annual report and financial statement, it is unnecessary to refer in detail to the work of the Council during the past year, as the proceedings have been fully reported each month.

The candidates for the "First" examinations, during the year numbered 1,530, of whom 723, or 47·26 per cent., were successful, and 807, or 52·74 per cent., were rejected. These figures show an increase over the year 1898 of 181 in the number of candidates, but the percentage of rejections has remained practically stationary. The large increase in the entries for this examination is probably due to the fact that after August next a more stringent test of preliminary training will be required of persons desirous of qualifying as chemists and druggists. For the Minor examination 1,816 candidates presented themselves—an increase of 137—and 552, or 30·39 per cent. passed. The pass percentage for the previous year was 31·89. For the Major examination there were 103 candidates, of whom 50, or 48·54 per cent., satisfied the examiners.

These departments have been steadily developed during the year, and their usefulness has been increased by many important additions. Donations of books and specimens have well supplemented the purchases authorised by the Library Committee. The additions to the libraries and museums are published month by month in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and the donors receive the official thanks of the Council at the time of publication. In consequence of the library and museum in London not having been used in the evening by the members and student-associates of the Society, for whose exclusive advantage these departments are maintained, the Council has deemed it inexpedient to keep the premises open after 6 o'clock P.M.

The fifty-eighth session of the School of Pharmacy was inaugurated in October, when a very interesting and instructive address to the students was delivered by Dr. D. J. Leech, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Owens College, Manchester, and Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council. On the same occasion the Haubury Gold Medal, which had earlier in the year been awarded to Professor Albert Ladenburg, of Breslau, was presented, Baron von Mirbach, of the German Embassy, attending as the official representative of the absent medallist. The Council has the gratification to report that the School is now part of the London Teaching University, its professorial staff having been recognised by the London University Commission as teachers of the University.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the appointment, on the invitation of the General Medical Council, of two pharmacists to represent the Society at the meetings

of a Conference convened for the purpose of discussing matters in regard to Pharmacopœia standards and processes. It has now to be reported that the General Medical Council has asked the further co-operation of the Society in determining certain chemical and pharmaceutical problems requiring elucidation. The Council of the Society readily agreed to afford the assistance desired, and the necessary work is now in progress in the laboratories of the Society, under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry and the Professor of Pharmaceuticals, who report from time to time to the Research Committee.

The following lectures have been given and papers read at the Evening Meetings, in London:—"The Biology of Yeast," by Professor J. Reynolds Green; "Some Relations of Water to other Substances," by Professor J. Millar Thomson; "Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia," by Mr. Edmund White; and "The Commerce of Drugs," by Mr. E. M. Holmes. Mr. J. S. Ward and Mr. J. C. Stead also contributed interesting notes. In Edinburgh the Session was opened by an interesting address by Mr. P. Boa, and subsequent papers were contributed by Dr. Dobbin, Messrs. T. Dunlop, G. E. Merson, J. Lothian, J. Tocher, A. Currie, and J. R. Hill.

In view of the statement made in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary that the Government would be prepared to consider any resolution passed in accordance with Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1888, in regard to the scheduling of carbolic acid as a poison, the Council at its June meeting again formally resolved that carbolic acid ought to be deemed a poison. The resolution was duly forwarded to the Privy Council, which Department is now in consultation with the Board of Agriculture on the subject.

The income from subscriptions during the Fund. last year shows a slight diminution, whilst the expenditure for grants and annuities continues to increase. From the details given in the accompanying balance-sheet, it will be noted that the Council is practically spending each year, in the relief of necessitous chemists and druggists or their widows, the whole of its income. Four additional annuitants were elected on the Fund in December last, and there are now forty-four persons receiving annuities from the Fund.

At the April meeting of the Council, Edwin The Orphan Bennett, the orphan child of a member of Fund. the Society and subscriber to the Benevolent Fund, was selected for admission to the London Orphan Asylum.

One thousand pounds having been left to the Waterall Legacy. Society by the late Mr. E. Waterall, of Nottingham, subject to certain conditions securing priority of claim for necessitous chemists resident in that city, the Council has created a new fund to be called the "Waterall Legacy Fund," and has adopted a scheme for the administration of the Fund in pursuance of the wishes of the testator. The scheme was published in full in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for March 10, 1900.

The Lord Chancellor's Pharmacy Bill and Parlia- Companies (Medical Profession) Bill, to which mentary. a vision was made last year, were not proceeded with; but before the end of the session they became incorporated, with a slightly altered form of wording in the case

of the Pharmacy Bill, in the Board of Trade Companies Bill, which had long been under the consideration of a Select Committee of the House of Lords. This Bill, as amended by the Committee, passed the House of Lords, but the lateness of the session, coupled with the probability of strenuous opposition, rendered its introduction into the House of Commons inexpedient, and the Bill lapsed. The Council, conceiving its duty to lie in resisting all attempts to remedy company-law anomalies by sacrificing the essential principle of the Pharmacy Act, had already made arrangements to oppose the pharmaceutical clause of the Bill. During the long recess efforts were made to impress upon the Government—and more especially the President of the Board of Trade, who was expected to take charge of any Companies Bill introduced into the House of Commons—the objections which chemists and druggists throughout Great Britain entertained to the proposal contained in the Lord Chancellor's clause. These efforts, however, met with scant success, for the Bill that passed the House of Lords last session was introduced into the House of Commons at the beginning of the session, and no evidence was forthcoming that the representations made to Mr. Ritchie had been considered. The Council subsequently ascertained that the view of the Minister in charge of the measure was that the clause to which objection is taken is an insertion by the Lord Chancellor, and that the Government could accept no amendment thereto. In view of this declaration on the part of the Minister in charge of the Bill, the Council deemed it wisest to oppose Clause 2 of the Companies Bill. The Bill has not yet reached its second reading; when this stage is reached the local and divisional secretaries and the members generally will receive due notice.

The number of alleged infringement cases reported to the Registrar and investigated Legal. during the year was 276, which is a considerable decrease on those reported in recent years. A very large proportion of the offenders did not attempt to contest their liability, but paid the penalties claimed without going into Court. A report has appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of each contested case, and the only one to which attention need be directed is that of a seedsmen at Worcester, who was sued for a penalty under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1888, for selling weed-killer containing arsenic. At the hearing of the case it appeared that defendant did not stock the weed-killer, but took orders for it, which orders he transmitted for execution to a limited company at Liverpool. It was admitted that he gave a receipt for the purchase-money on a billhead bearing the name of the limited company, and that he received 25 per cent. commission on each order. He also had in his shop price-lists of the weed-killer bearing his name and address as agent. The County Court Judge came to the conclusion that this did not constitute a sale by the defendant within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1888, but leave to appeal was given. This appeal was heard before Justices Grantham and Channell, and resulted in the appeal being dismissed, but with liberty to go to the Appeal Court. Having regard to the grave issues involved in the case, and acting on the advice of counsel, an appeal has been entered accordingly, but it is not expected that the case will be reached until after the Long Vacation.

During the year the Council has again had Local Organisation, its attention directed to the need for improving the local organisation of the Society. Without in any way minimising the value of the excellent services rendered by a number of the local secretaries throughout the country, it has been suggested that it might be possible to exert a much more potent political influence, both in the promotion of desirable legislation and opposition to objectionable measures, if the Society possessed a competent representative in every parliamentary division in Great Britain. The subject was discussed at the October Council, and the proposal of Mr. Cross—that a meeting of local officers should be convened during the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in London this year—was adopted. The meeting will take place on Friday, July 27, and it is hoped that beneficial results may ensue from the association, in the Society's House, of local officers with the executive body which appointed them. The Council at its April meeting appointed a small committee to investigate and to report on the desirability of re-arranging upon a par-

liamentary basis the districts for which local secretaries are at present appointed. The committee will also consider, in connection with any possible re-arrangement, the expediency of making a change in the duties of local representatives.

The Council is glad to be record that Naval Dispensers. its efforts for some years past to improve the status of dispensers in naval hospitals have borne some fruit, many of the suggestions submitted by the President of the Society in 1898 to the Admiralty authorities having been recently adopted. The new regulations were published in the *Journal* for April 14, 1900.

The report of the Executive of the North British Branch was presented to the Council at its May meeting. The work of the Society in Scotland is efficiently conducted.

The following deaths have to be recorded:—
Obituary. Sir Edward Frankland, Dr. von Waldheim, Dr. K. L. Day, Sir Douglas MacLagan, and Professor Gustave Planchon, honorary members; Dr. Adolphus Ernst and Dr. Yatabe, corresponding members; T. Greenish, a former President of the Society; J. G. F. Richardson, J. Watt, R. Reynolds, and Daniel Frazer, former members of the Council; Augustus Bird, formerly a member of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales; Wm. Burley, a member of the Executive of the Society's North British Branch; E. C. Cortis Stanford, formerly Demonstrator in the Society's Laboratories, and a well-known manufacturing chemist; and the following local officers:—R. U. Clark (Jarrow), C. F. Bevan (Harwich), T. W. H. Hodson (Hoxton), G. Lines (Hertford), a founder of the Society.

GENERAL FUND REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1899.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
To Annuities	500	0	0
Carriage of Books and Parcels	13	8	6
Certificates of Death	22	4	7
Examinations: Minor and Major:—			
Fees to Examiners and Travelling Expenses—			
England and Wales	1,949	10	4
Scotland	672	11	0
Refreshments—England and Wales	91	7	6
Scotland	45	13	10
Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Printing, and sundry charges—England and Wales	455	10	9
Scotland	83	19	10
[Total £3,293 13s. 3d.]			

First Examination:—

Fees to Superintendents, Hire of Rooms, and other charges	327	10	9
Fees to the College of Preceptors	198	12	0

[Total "First" £576 2s. 9d.; all £3,824 16s. 0d.]

Fixtures and Fittings	180	4	0
Gas, Water, Coal, Cleaning Materials, &c.	348	5	4
House Servants—Wages	259	7	8
Journal:—Balance of account	1,675	19	7
Law Costs	463	13	3
Library:—Librarian's Salary	275	0	0
Purchase and Binding of Books	98	6	1
Library Association Meeting	10	10	0
[Total £383 16s. 1d.]			

Museum:—

Curator's Salary	400	0	0
Assistant's Wages and Sundry Expenses for Bottles, &c.	130	11	11

[Total £530 11s. 11d.]

North British Branch:—			
Assistant Secretary—Salary	250	0	0
Taxes and Insurance	59	16	9
Members of Executive—Travelling Expenses, &c.	50	14	7
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, Service, and Miscellaneous Expenses	466	19	4

[Total £327 10s. 8d.]

Evening and other Meetings	47	11	1
Postage:—General	241	16	0
Journal	873	17	2

[Total £1,115 13s. 2d.]

Register—Balance of Account	8	3	1
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	759	16	5
Premium on Leasehold Redemption Policies	128	2	6
Repairs and Alterations	714	16	3

Electric Service and Fittings	299	9	0
Salaries:—Secretary and Registrar, and Clerks	1,770	12	6
School of Pharmacy:—			
Stipends of Professors and Share of Fees	1,475	7	6
Lecturer, Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrators, and Wages of Porters	553	7	0
Apparatus, Chemicals, Specimens for Lecture Classes, Prize Medals, Certificates, and print- ing and posting prospectuses	442	14	10

[Total £2,477 9s. 4d.]

Stationery, Engraving, Printing and Office Expenses	280	15	10
Expenses in connection with the Pharmacy Act, 1898	122	19	6
Calendar	91	14	0
Sundries	12	11	9
Travelling Expenses—Council and Committees	452	8	8
Refreshments for Council	37	4	9
London and Westminster Bank—Interest on Advance	14	12	7

£17,403 18 0

Balance Transferred to Accumulated Funds	1,943	12	2
Total	19,347	10	2

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Examination Fees:—			
1,711 First Examination	2,944	15	0
1,850 Minor	7,297	8	0
106 Major	289	17	0
1 Modified	1	1	0
Restoration Fees	15	15	0
Registration Fees	7	7	0

[Total £10,556 3s.]

Interest on Investments:—			
Ground Rents	149	16	8
Rent of 15 Bloomsbury Square	187	10	8

[Total £337 7s. 4d.]

School Fees	1,582	15	2
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Subscriptions:—			
5,462 Members	5,735	2	6
834 Student Associates	461	2	0
Life Subscriptions	672	0	0

[Total £6,871 4s. Od.]

Total	19,347	10	2
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BALANCE-SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors	2,210	5	10
Examination-fees in advance	2,095	1	0
School-fees in advance	915	18	0
Cash—Due to Treasurer	1	5	5
Accumulated Fund as on December 31, 1898	32,424	2	2
Add Balance of Revenue Account	1,943	12	2

Total	£39,590	4	7
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ASSETS.

By Freehold Ground Rents at—			
Paddington Green	5,551	5	6
House in Edinburgh	1,931	10	0
Ditto, Additional Building	3,111	4	9
*Leasehold Premises—			
Galen Place	10,666	10	2
15 and 16 Bloomsbury Square	9,527	5	3
17 Bloomsbury Square, and 72 and 73 Great Russell Street, valued at	5,000	0	0

[Total £35,727 15s. 8d.]

Sundry Debtors	2,836	16	2
Chairman of Executive in Scotland	79	2	9

[Total £965 12s. 9d.]

Total	£39,590	4	7
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The above assets are exclusive of a museum and a library, as well as furniture and fittings, in London and Edinburgh. The copyright of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* is also not included.

* The leases of these properties are insured under a Capital Redemption Fund for 25,000*l.*

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Revenue account shows an income of 3,077*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* and an expenditure of 2,914*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The balance of 163*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

is carried to accumulated funds. The income is made up of £1,723. 18s. 7d. in subscriptions, 155. 13s. in donations, and the rest from investments, most of which are ground-rents. The expenditure includes 2,096. 5s. in annuities, and 730/- in grants. The assets of the Benevolent Fund are as below:—

Freehold Ground Rents at:—				£	s.	d.
Strawberry Hill (at cost)	...	...	...	1,020	12	6
Battersea	"	...	...	12,213	0	0
Broomwood Park	"	...	...	7,454	7	10
West Kensington	"	...	...	5,809	2	1
<i>[Total £26,497 2s. 5d.]</i>						
7,000 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>3</i> / ₄ per-cent. Consols	...	...	...	7,658	4	9
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway 4-per-cent. Bond	...	...	...	100	0	0
Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association (Limited) fully-paid-up 1 <i>l.</i> Shares	...	...	...	100	0	0
<i>[Total £34,355 7s. 2d.]</i>						
Sundry Debtors	...	...	...	350	17	5
Annuities paid in Advance	...	...	...	530	0	0
Cash:—						
London and Westminster Bank—Current Account	...	...	...	140	4	8
Treasurer—Current Account	...	...	...	10	14	4
<i>[Total £150 19s.]</i>						
				£35,387	3	7

Of this, 1,000*l.* belongs to the orphan fund, which also owns Consols worth 35*l.*

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive was held on Friday, April 27, at 36 York Place, Edinburgh. Mr. PETER BOA, who presided, referred to the deaths of Mr. Wm. Burley, Sir Douglas MacLagan, Mr. Daniel Frazer, and Mr. James Watt.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

After the report of the General Purposes Committee had been read and adopted, the meeting went into committee to consider the annual report, which was adopted and ordered to be forwarded to the Council.

PROPOSED MORNING MEETING.

Mr. DAVID GILMOUR suggested that one of the winter-session meetings might be held in the forenoon, in order to give country members an opportunity of being present. The suggestion was reserved for consideration.

EXECUTIVE ELECTION.

Mr. BOWMAN moved that the date for the election of the Executive should be Friday, June 22, and that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman act as scrutineers of the voting-papers. This was seconded by Mr. D. McLaren and agreed to, Mr. CURRIE's motion to make the date June 15 not being seconded.

PHARMACIST *versus* TEACHING EXAMINERS.

Mr. COWIE submitted the following motion:—

That a second teaching-examiner in chemistry be elected on the Board of Examiners for Scotland.

He said he proposed this motion on principle, and without any reference to individuals. Teaching-examiners, being always engaged in the special work of examination, were in a much better position to do the work than any person engaged in another occupation. No matter how great the ability of an ordinary pharmacist might be, he was at a great disadvantage, for it could not be expected that he would keep himself abreast of all the advances in chemical science. They all admitted that the appointment of a teaching-examiner had been a great advantage, but to have a teaching-examiner and a pharmacist examining in chemistry made the position such that candidates were apt to be examined in two different ways. They declared that this was the result, and that they would much prefer to be examined by teaching-examiners, even though they failed. Mr. Carteighe said recently that it was alleged the teaching-examiners were harder on students, but that was the opposite of fact. He (Mr. Cowie) agreed with that statement. They had two teaching-examiners in chemistry in London, and

they should make their examinations in Edinburgh uniform with those in London. That need only apply to chemistry, for he recognised that they could only have pharmacists for *materia medica* and pharmacy, and the examination in botany was satisfactorily carried through by one examiner. He believed the change would benefit the Society as well as the candidates.

Mr. ANDERSON RUSSELL said he seconded the motion on the principle of securing uniformity of examination. Chemistry and botany were scientific subjects, and a teacher would be a better examiner than a chemist engaged in business. Students complained of the difference in the examination as it was at present conducted.

Mr. FISHER moved that the existing arrangement for the appointment of examiners in chemistry be retained. He said he did not think any adequate reason had been given for the proposed change. If they extended the system of teaching-examiners they would remove the inducement which prompted men to take the higher pharmaceutical examination in anticipation of some day filling the office of an examiner. He was not of opinion that teaching-examiners were easier than pharmacists; on the contrary, the danger of proceeding in the direction of the motion might be that they would not get young men to enter the profession at all.

Mr. KERR seconded the amendment.

Mr. CURRIE regarded the subject as one of great importance. In supporting the motion he combated Mr. Fisher's argument that the inducements for passing the Major examination would be taken away by the appointment of another teaching-examiner. A teaching-examiner might not be easier, but he had a broader grasp of the subject, and could better test a student's knowledge.

Mr. GILMOUR was of opinion that until they had a compulsory curriculum they could not do much in the direction of the motion. Mr. Cowie, he thought, had given away his case when he said he was content with non-teaching examiners in other departments. A pharmaceutical chemist ought to be competent to examine in chemistry, and it was better and safer to have both sides represented in the examination.

Mr. BOWMAN said he would have supported Mr. Cowie if he had said "scientific" instead of "teaching" examiner, but he could not support a motion to exclude pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. HENRY thought the subject should be looked at in a wider light than Mr. Cowie's motion allowed. He had every sympathy with students, but their opinion should not affect the decision. Students had likes and dislikes, and if a "cranky" teaching-examiner were appointed they would have at once a demand for a pharmaceutical examiner. Too much of the teaching-element might make the question more scientific and technical than was required. The examination was intended to test a man's capacity to conduct the business of a chemist and druggist, therefore he thought a pharmaceutical examiner in chemistry was necessary.

Mr. MITCHELL thought they could easily get pharmacists in England who could examine in chemistry, and some Scottish pharmacists should also be elected on the London Board. The present unsatisfactory state of things was due to mushroom schools where no chemistry was really taught. Any pharmacist who had had a proper training and a regular course of chemistry, such as a Bell or Manchester scholar, would make an efficient examiner in chemistry.

Mr. TOCHER thought they must follow the present plan till they had a compulsory curriculum.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that to hand over chemistry entirely to outside examiners would remove that pharmaceutical element which maintained a certain amount of sympathy, and that was undesirable. To have a teacher and an ordinary pharmacist associated in the chemical-work of the examination prevented it from getting into a rut. He pointed out that the London Board was twice the size of the Scotch Board, and said that both the teaching and pharmaceutical examiners kept strictly by the syllabus. Several pharmacists were engaged in teaching candidates for examination, and he thought a pharmacist was as competent to examine in chemistry as to teach chemistry.

Mr. COWIE replied, and on a vote the motion was defeated by twelve votes to three.

This was all the public business.

Association Affairs.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

THE usual monthly meeting was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday, April 26, the President (Mr. A. S. Buck) in the chair.

Messrs. C. A. Maries (Waterloo), J. A. Thomas (Birkenhead), W. H. Clubb (Liverpool), and J. L. Birchall (Liverpool) were elected members of the Association.

AMMONIUM BENZOATE.

Mr. R. C. Cowley drew attention to the importance of examining benzoate of ammonia employed in pharmacy, as he had found that the commercial article is sometimes acid. In preparing this salt it is often evaporated to dryness without the addition of ammonia. Of course, in the process of evaporation ammonia is driven off, and consequently the preparation is frequently found to be acid. A sample he had recently examined was very acid.

Mr. Wyatt said that he could confirm Mr. Cowley's experience, and thought that his explanation of the cause was the true one.

The President said that the Association was going to hold an informal reception on the following Thursday. All the members were invited to join in an unofficial and friendly cycle-run to Hale Wood.

Several members spoke appreciatively of the proposed outing.

Dr. C. Symes then introduced a discussion on

COMPANIES AND PHARMACY.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Symes said that he took considerable interest in the Pharmacy Act, 1838, at the time of its passing, and he could assert, without fear of contradiction, that its original intention was to provide for the personal qualification of everyone who should carry on the business of pharmacy on his own account. The object of the Government was to restrict the sale of poisons, and that of pharmacists to advance pharmaceutical knowledge—both with the object of protecting and benefiting the public by means of qualification of those who should enter into the calling, and conducting or controlling the sale of dangerous substances scheduled as poisons. As was well known, companies were never contemplated or thought of in drafting the Pharmacy Bill. He then went on to point out that the Act had been considerably modified by certain legal decisions, notably by the London and Provincial Supply Association case and the Wheeldon case. In regard to the latter this difficulty had always presented itself to his mind: If a qualified assistant was the responsible person in every particular except the name on the label, where did the personal qualification of the responsible proprietor, which was the undoubtedly intention of the Pharmacy Act, come in? The Piper case was also an important one, but the two decisions previously mentioned sapped the very foundation of the Pharmacy Act, and re-established to a great extent "free trade in poisons." By the original omission and subsequent decisions companies of unqualified persons had assumed and maintained a right for many years to carry on the business, and the vested interests had become so great there seemed no hope of being able to re-establish the original intention of the Act. He thought possibly a case would lie against an unqualified individual who, converting himself into a company, used, as a director, his name in conjunction with the title which could only be acquired by examination; but, in the case of a company which had a registered chemist's name as part of its title, this would probably fail. He looked on Clause 2 of the Companies Bill as one which must be thoroughly opposed, as it was unjust to pharmacy and dangerous to the public weal. Dr. Symes next referred to the Pharmaceutical Council's suggestions for an amended Pharmacy Bill sent to the Lord Chancellor eighteen months ago, stating that if that Bill had been accepted and had become law it would have placed pharmacy on a sound basis, and would have given it a position equal to that held in any continental country. These suggestions for a Bill had been published, and yet it had been said that the Council had done nothing at this

critical period for the interests of pharmacy! No reply whatever had been received, but instead of the "bread" which had been asked for a "stone" had been offered, and that "stone" had been refused. He did not think that any satisfactory modification of Clause 2 could be obtained, and he felt it would be better to get it deleted, and go at an early date for an amended Pharmacy Act.

Mr. A. C. Abraham said he did not think it necessary to pass any resolution, as they did not know what the Pharmaceutical Council was going to do. It was believed that they would oppose the second clause, which would no doubt be dropped. It would facilitate matters much if the Council could be got to make up their mind definitely as to what it wanted. He felt that any efforts to interfere with company-trading by legislation would be unavailing: it had got too strong a hold on the country for that. But while they could not stop it, they might prevent its increase beyond the present limits, and that would be something gained. The Lord Chancellor no doubt felt that something ought to be done, but he did not quite know what to do, and the Council ought to be able to advise him fully. What was really required was a strong, united Council.

Mr. T. F. Abraham said there was one view of this matter apt to be lost sight of. The object of legislation was the safety and convenience of the public. When a man wanted a chemist to make up his medicine he should be able to find one readily, and it should not be necessary for him to make inquiries whether such a man was what he professes to be. If a medical man or a legal man was wanted in a hurry, dependence was placed upon the statement on his doors or windows that he was what he claimed to be, and a public announcement that a man is a lawyer or a doctor when he is not such is a punishable offence; and it should be so in the case of a chemist. When a man proclaims publicly that he is a chemist the public should be protected by making it penal for any but a qualified man to make such a proclamation. It was proposed that women should be legally qualified as nurses and midwives, and be protected; yet this second clause actually proposed that Dick, Tom, and Harry, knowing nothing of the business, might call themselves pharmaceutical chemists or druggists. He considered this an encouragement of fraud and deceit. He considered that the title of the qualified chemist was a valuable thing—more valuable every year, because the number of unexamined persons who got on the register at the time of the passing of the Act was gradually becoming less. Every year saw a more complete register of examined and trained chemists, and every year made greater claims on the skill and ability of the pharmacist. Therefore, the use of the chemists' title should be limited by law for the protection of the public.

Mr. John Smith said that in his opinion they had first to support the Pharmaceutical Council in its opposition to Clause 2 of the Companies Bill, and to do what they could to assist the Council in making that opposition effective. There were, however, several points which it would be well to bear in mind when considering the matter. The Act of 1838 was really a Poisons Act, and it must be the aim of the chemist to get a true Pharmacy Act. Since companies of unregistered persons have legally for years sold compounds containing poisons, and as it would be useless to contend that the public safety requires that such practice should be stopped—he referred solely to the sale of such articles in the packed form—it would be well to separate the purely professional from mere trade operations. The mixing and dispensing of medicines containing poisons is of a professional character, and it should be illegal for such business to be carried on except when the owners are themselves acquainted with the properties of drugs and competent to judge of their value. This is especially important, as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act is ineffective in the case of many pharmaceutical preparations.

Mr. Prosper H. Marsden said he sympathised with Mr. A. C. Abraham in what he had said about the Council. The medical profession had been appealed to, but they said this matter was no concern of theirs. In contrast to this apathy he was pleased to note that the Manchester Medical Association had invited the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association to co-operate with it in discussing the Bill, and no doubt much good would result from such joining of forces. He thought that chemists should be included in Clause 3 as

well as medical men. In France, with its paternal Government, it was impossible to understand such a state of things as existed at present in England. For a baker to sell drugs would be preposterous, and the chemist and doctor there kept to their defined functions. Most medical men in this country believe that the chemist is the man to sell drugs, but they say, "If your Society does not propose a policy, of course the Medical Council cannot help you."

Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun., thought that the trouble at present existing had been caused entirely by the laxity on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society in protecting the title of the chemist. As regards the qualification of the seller in the case of limited companies, he thought that the public would take a deal of convincing that their safety was endangered if the seller was a qualified man, although an employé. In France and other continental countries pharmacists' work is confined to dispensing and doctors' to prescribing. He agreed with Mr. A. C. Abraham about the non-advisability of passing any resolution, as the condition of the Council latterly had seemed more or less chaotic. He hoped that shortly a stable and working Council would be established, making its influence felt in every direction.

Mr. A. C. Abraham said he could not agree with Mr. Wyatt as to the qualification resting only with the person who handed the poison over the counter. He claimed strongly that the qualification of the master was essential. If the first case, which had done all the mischief in the chemists' calling, had been thoroughly threshed out, the master would have had to be the qualified person essentially, and it would have been impossible to use an assistant as a dummy. The head of any establishment should at least know how things should be done. It was a well-known fact that many who could not succeed on their own account went over to the stores; and while he must not be looked upon as favouring or encouraging the unqualified assistant, there were many men without the qualification who made better assistants under a qualified master than numbers who lent their names to limited companies for trading in pharmacy.

Mr. J. Smith concurred with these remarks, especially as to the masters' qualification.

Mr. Wyatt said his remarks were not to be interpreted as countenancing the employment of qualified men by limited companies—he merely wished to point out that the public would be hard to convince that it was detrimental to their safety if the actual seller was a qualified man.

Mr. J. T. Hornblower said he fully concurred with what Mr. T. F. Abraham had said as to chemists' titles; but as far as management was concerned he was inclined to agree with Mr. Wyatt. There was the fact that the public were also protected by the Food and Drugs Act—the seller being bound to deliver goods of the quality and substance demanded.

The President said that too much might be said about the safety of the public, and its protection by the seller, and he mentioned that a case had recently come under his notice where at one of the Liverpool shops (where they make 7½ per cent. profit on drugs and chemicals, and about 150 per cent. on other lines) the drug-department had been supplying large quantities of chlorodyne to a small householder in the suburbs. The invoices showed that the goods consisted of a few ordinary household groceries, and in one month eighteen 4s. 6d. bottles of chlorodyne were supplied, with consequent domestic misery, due to the mistress's over-indulgence in chlorodyne. He knew that the woman had tried to get the drug from a local chemist, but after he had supplied one bottle he declined to supply more. To the President's mind this illustrated the value of the masters' qualification. When acting for himself he had to use caution, and sell such goods with discretion, which was wanting in the case of stores, as in the instance named, which was a flagrant case. He believed the Society could do nothing in such a case; but it seemed very hard that stores should be able to do such things.

Dr. Symes then replied. He said the public were undoubtedly greatly benefited by a qualified owner, but whether it would be possible to stop company-pharmacy was another question. Anyone who read the market reports would frequently notice such remarks as "Senega, slightly mouldy, sold at 2½ d. per lb., and a parcel of damaged senna at 1½ d.," and they might be sure that such parcels were not bought by reputable houses, who had responsible heads. The

beginning of this trouble—the widows' clause—was not inserted for executors to carry a business on indefinitely. The idea had been that, if a chemist died, the widow or children would be prejudiced if the business were stopped somewhat abruptly, and it was thought twelve months should be allowed for it to be realised. He saw all the difference in the world between a business arranged by a qualified man being carried on by a qualified successor for a period, and another arranged by a company of unqualified persons. It was an offence against common sense that a servant should qualify a master. He had not appeared there that night as a member of the Council—simply as a member of the Association—but he could not allow the attacks on the Council to pass unchallenged. The Council had done much—in fact, the present question had arisen out of its action during the past year or two. He must defend it against the charge of inactivity, as it had done, and was still doing, much in the interests of pharmacy.

Mr. T. F. Abraham said that he thought after all the discussion it would be better to bring matters to a definite point, and he proposed—

That this meeting approves of the action of the Pharmaceutical Council in opposing Clause 2 of the Companies Bill,

and this was carried unanimously.

A proposal by Mr. J. Smith that all further action be left to the General Purposes Committee of the Association was negatived by an amendment by Mr. R. C. Cowley, that all such questions be brought before all members of the Association, the amendment being carried.

Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, F.C.S., then read a paper on

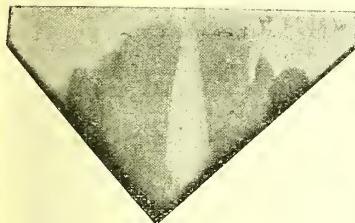
RÖNTGEN RAYS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN DENTISTRY.

After some remarks on the origin of radiography (including the work done since 1650 in the production of vacua), the author recalled the fact that at the time Professor Röntgen's discovery was announced Professor Oliver Lodge, of University College, Liverpool, was at work upon the rays of Hertz and Lenard, and it was just a chance that Liverpool was not the city in which the rays were discovered. He then proceeded to deal with the practical side of the subject, mentioning all that he had found best and useful. Referring to dental work, he said dentists are frequently called upon to decide the best way of treating a denture. By means of the rays, although the screen-work is limited from the fact that the light from the Crookes' tube must pass through both sides of the jaw, one can find out much of value. In the *Journal of the British Dental Association*, 1896, Mr. Frank Harrison gave some excellent radiograms of incisors fitted with "D" and wire crowns, and right lower second bicuspid and first molar with two amalgam-crown plugs, and, later, gave full details of his work. Dr. W. J. Morton, of New York, was also one of the pioneers in dental radiography, he having in 1897 read before the Odontological Society of New York a paper on the subject. Mr. Marsden's own experience is that it is only upon actual working that the difficulties become apparent. The first is the fact that the rays come from the anode in straight lines, therefore only the one or two teeth which are immediately opposite the tube are represented in their true value. The others at each side are distorted, owing to the bending of the film. The following are some of the cases in which he has operated:—

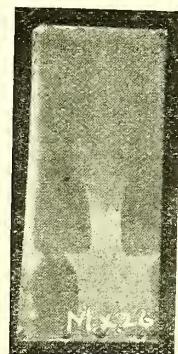
A young girl, aged 17, came to a local dental surgeon for advice. Her two front teeth in the upper jaw had separated in a very short time, and there was a question as to whether a supernumerary tooth was finding its way through and separating the front teeth, or if there were a bony tumour which would require the extraction of some five teeth for its removal. The Röntgen rays were suggested, and two negatives were taken, one with the plate between the jaws, the film side uppermost, pushed as far back as the patient could conveniently hold it; an exposure of six minutes was given, the distance from the anode to the plate being 10 inches, the light being directed from above the nose. A second exposure of seven minutes was made, a corner of a quarter-plate put far back in the upper jaw, and the light directed from the front of the face at an angle of some 45° with the film. Upon an examination of the second negative one can see a rudimentary tooth with its pulp-canal between the front teeth, thus demonstrating the cause of separation.

These negatives show the difficulty experienced in the use-

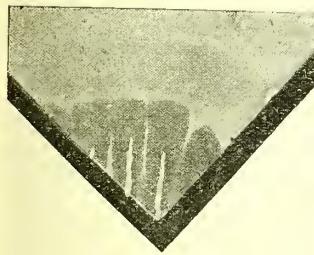
of plates, as one of the first rules in successful radiographic work is that the object to be taken must be placed as near the sensitive film as possible. One can readily see that even with a small plate, say 1 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, it is impossible to get apposition, and this fact led Mr. Marsden to use for sub-



CASE I.



CASE V.



CASE III.



CASE VIII.

Case I.—Incisors showing supernumerary tooth. (Girl $\text{at} \text{at}$ 19.)
Case III.—Normal lower front teeth. Shows pulp-canal very distinctly. (Girl $\text{at} \text{at}$ 11.)

Case V.—Suppressed dentition. Shows one tooth not erupted in upper, and bad "bite" in lower jaw. (Girl $\text{at} \text{at}$ 22.)

Case VIII.—Right upper incisors lateral and canine. Gold fillings (Man $\text{at} \text{at}$ 32.)

sequent eases small films wrapped in black paper and gutta-percha tissue for the exposures. These were held in position either by the patient or an assistant, but Mr. J. A. Woods, L.D.S., Demonstrator of Dental Anatomy and Histology in the Dental Faculty of University College, has since suggested that the films should be held *in situ* by means of the red composition used in modelling, is an excellent idea.

Mr. Marsden exhibited a number of radiographs of various dentures which provoked a good deal of attention. We reproduce four of them.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer for his able paper.

Lancaster Chemists' Association.

A SPECIAL meeting of this Association was held on April 26, Mr. W. Arkle presiding, to hear addresses from Mr. Bateson (Kendal) and Mr. Gifford (Blackburn).

The Chairman said the greatest good would come if they, as members of an important trade, were more united.

Mr. Bateson dealt with the company-question at considerable length. He said it was evident the limited companies which they saw around them had come to stay. They were in almost every town, and had an enormous amount of capital behind them, even the Lord Chancellor and he dared say a great number of members of Parliament being shareholders. Mr. Bateson advocated the principle that London should be more fully represented on the Council, because he believed that such an arrangement would be for the benefit of the trade as a whole. What they wanted was

a good working Council in touch with the trade throughout the country.

Mr. Gifford, in a comprehensive address, pointed out that the result of the pending election meant infinitely more than the mere return as members of the Council of seven gentlemen who would help to manage the affairs of the Society for the next three years. Were the members of the Pharmaceutical Society satisfied that the Pharmacy Acts should continue to be trampled under foot? Were they satisfied to acquiesce in the cruel mockery brought about by the decision of the House of Lords twenty years ago? That decision had now brought the law to such a state of absurdity that the Lord Chancellor had said it must be amended. The standard of qualification had been raised, and when the application of the law was concluded to be improper they were entitled to say that unqualified persons should be outside the Act, and that there should be no means for them to get in. Repeal the Act if they liked; rob them of their legally earned privileges; confiscate their rights; do anything, but do not degrade their qualification. That, he submitted, was the question to be faced. Waiting and patience spelt acquiescence, and that was fatal. The Council had repeatedly tried to alter the interpretation of the law, and therefore had never acquiesced; but the Lord Chancellor had altered the situation entirely and gave them no option but to fight. Mr. Gifford, alluding to his candidature as member of the Council, said he had always fought for the old position against giving away any privilege, and this policy was the only practicable one.

Mr. Shattock and Mr. Vince asked several questions, and a discussion followed, the meeting terminating with an expression of thanks to Mr. Bateson and Mr. Gifford for their addresses.

Public and Poor-law Dispensers' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held at St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, on April 25. There was a very good attendance.

The Chairman announced the resignation of a member of the Council and said that the Council had unanimously decided to ask Mr. Langford Moore, chief dispenser St. Bart's Hospital, to take the vacant seat on the Council. At the same time the Association congratulated Mr. Moore on his promotion. The Chairman called attention to a paragraph in the *Daily Telegraph* relating to the appointment of a lady dispenser who is supposed to have obtained an L.G.B. appointment after nine months' experience of dispensing. There was an animated discussion about this, and the apathy of the Pharmaceutical Council on the subject of qualification was universally condemned. It was decided to discuss the whole subject thoroughly at the next meeting.

Mr. F. Noad Clark then gave a descriptive lecture on practical photography—an art in which he is an adept. The lecture was well illustrated with specimens, and it covered a wide range of manipulation and included elucidation of difficulties. There was an animated discussion, members giving their varied experiences. Great laughter was caused by one prominent member solemnly stating "that he never washed."

A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Clark, and it was announced that Mr. R. Jones, of Poplar, would give a paper on May 30 on "Some Aspects of Pharmacy."

British Optical Association.

THE following were the questions set at the written examinations held on April 25, at Liverpool:—

OPTIC GRADE.

I. Rays of light falling on a lens of 6D are considered parallel when proceeding from a luminous point 20 feet distant. How are the luminous rays affected when the luminous point is—(a) brought to 3 feet from the lens; (b) placed 55 feet from the lens?

II. How is the refraction of light affected—(a) by the material through which the light passes; (b) by the direction in which the light falls on the refracting-material?

III. Mention the various lenses with which you are acquainted as employed in spectacles. Give a sketch of each.

IV. Transpose the following formulæ:—

$$(a) \begin{cases} +2 \text{ sph. } 25^\circ \\ +1.25 \text{ cyl. } \end{cases} \quad (b) \begin{cases} +2.75 \text{ sph. } 10^\circ \\ +3 \text{ cyl. } \end{cases}$$

$$(c) +4.3 \text{ sph. } \angle +3 \text{ cyl. } 180^\circ$$

V. What are the advantages of the following forms of spectacle frames?—(a) Spectacles with joints at right angles to the front. (b) Spectacles with joints set obliquely to front to tilt lenses upwards. (c) Spectacles with joints set obliquely to front to tilt lenses downwards. (d) Spectacles with eyes semi-circular, semi-oval, above the centre. (e) Spectacles with eyes semi-circular, semi-oval, below the centre. (f) Folders of the Canadian type. (g) Clips of the horizontal type.

DIOPTRIC GRADE.

1. Make a diagram showing how a convex lens may be used as a magnifying-glass, or to form a real image of a distant object.
2. Explain why polished clear glass is transparent, and ground glass opaque.
3. How many varieties of bi-focal lenses are you acquainted with? Give the alleged advantages of each kind, and the disadvantages and objections of (*sic*) some forms.
4. State the relative positions of the axes (*sic*) of an astigmatic eye and the axis of a cylindrical lens that corrects it.
5. Write a short essay on presbyopia, not exceeding 200 words, and give your method of correction.
6. What are toric lenses, and of what utility are they in spectacle-making?
7. What is meant by the term astigmatism?—and give definitions of the various forms.
8. What is meant by the terms "latent," "manifest," and "acquired" hypermetropia?

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE weekly meeting of this Association at 73 Newman Street on April 26 was one of the best attended of the Winter Session. Mr. F. W. Gamble occupied the chair, and Professor Greenish read an interesting paper on

PHARMACOGNOSY, SCIENTIFIC AND APPLIED.

He divided the subject into nine parts—namely, (1) examination of the drug, (2) description, (3) chemical constituents, (4) botanical source, (5) geographical source, (6) production and preparation, (7) commercial authorities, (8) cultivation, and (9) history.

Towards the end of the lecture the Professor, quoting from Ruskin, said:—

The pastor's function is to teach, the physician's to heal, and the merchant's to provide. That is to say, he has to understand to their very root the qualities of the thing he deals in and the means of obtaining or producing it; and he has to apply all his sagacity and energy to the producing or obtaining it in a perfect state, and distributing it at the cheapest possible price where it is most needed.

This keynote was struck in thought at the beginning of the lecture, for the tone dominated throughout. Professor Greenish maintained that there is a place for scientific pharmacognosy in pharmaceutical knowledge. He submitted that accurate knowledge of the drug itself is the foundation of the complete knowledge, and insisted upon the importance of the macroscopical study—that is to say, careful observation of the points of any particular drug with the naked eye, while the histological study he considered to be of even greater importance. He gave examples of recently-acquired knowledge as proof of this, and pointed out how the pharmacognosist may rise superior to the botanist, as, for example, in the study of the alkaloids. Here the pharmacognosist has shown that the botanist's view that alkaloids are in the nature of excreta is erroneous, and that the alkaloids are used up in the processes of plants' growth. Professor Greenish also mentioned that the slices of root found on commercial galbanum tell us how part, at least, of that drug is obtained as the adhering resin, that while the gum-resin is exuding the corky layer beneath it is growing all the time, and a slice is cut off. The dulness of mastich on keeping, generally attributed to attrition, is due to the formation of minute cracks upon the surface. Passing on to the second section, the Professor very briefly stated his view in regard to description, remarking that it should be more minute than the botanist's, and must include odour, colour, and taste, as well as details of structure. He also dwelt lightly on chemical constituents, and referring to botanical source, pointed out the difficulties that stand in the way of obtaining accurate knowledge, as the ports of shipment give but slight indication of the actual place of origin. The geographical source is even more difficult to determine, and the Professor took these difficulties as an argument in favour

of accurate and minute examination of the drug itself. In the sixth part of the paper, dealing with production and preparation, there occurred the following interesting passage:—

With the exception of seeds and dry fruits, and of the few plants that are grown in this country and used in the fresh state, it is probable that all drugs have undergone more or less important changes. Even the simple drying of a leaf induced alteration in its constituents; the change in odour, taste, and colour frequently afford proof of this. In many cases we believe these changes to be slight, but in some they are certainly considerable and of great importance. Orris-rhizomes, when freshly dug, are almost odourless; if quickly dried, and kept, they gradually acquire a strong and distinctive perfume. Valerian-root, when kept, slowly develops its characteristic odour. Gentian-root, colourless and nearly odourless when fresh, and will remain so if sliced and rapidly dried. The dark colour and particular odour are produced by slow drying, and it is recorded on good authority that the roots are sometimes heaped and submitted to a "fermentation" with that object in view. . . . Amongst the plant-products, too, there is still much to be learnt. We are not yet sufficiently well-informed of the nature of the changes that result in the production of benzoin, nor of the changes which that drug undergoes during the drying and hardening that takes place after its secretion. Moeller has shown that the ducts in which storax is produced are formed by the plant after certain injuries have been inflicted upon it, but not otherwise; the healthy tree produces no storax at all. Probably the same is the case with balsam of Peru, balsam of tolu, and other drugs. Certainly the largely-increased secretion of turpentine that takes place after the hacking of the trees is due to a similar cause, and no doubt there are other instances of which we have no knowledge.

DISCUSSION.

The President said a post-graduate course of lectures on pharmacognosy would be highly beneficial to a number of chemists. He thought it strange that so little work in the subject had been done by English workers. Professor Greenish was the only one, he believed, who had taken up the subject from a scientific point of view. As to the commercial side of the question he had seen the questions for the Pereira medal examination on the previous Saturday, and he noticed that one of the questions dealt with the commercial varieties of liquorice-root. He was further impressed in reading the botanical questions of the paper by the free use of terms that were not likely to be familiar with the majority of students, and he protested against the use of such terms in examination papers.

Mr. J. A. Dewhurst said the diffusion of alkaloids in plants was most interesting, but knowledge of it appeared to be of a very doubtful kind. The readiness with which alkaloids appeared to change whilst in the plant, even if they did not change afterwards, seemed to point to the fact that they are of a good deal of use. Professor Greenish had spoken of the discrimination of drugs by their chemical products. A case in point occurred the other day where Dr. Jowett only distinguished by this means a willow-bark. A short time ago he personally experienced a somewhat similar difficulty; he had a root which had young leaves very finely divided, and he thought the fully-developed leaf must be so. It turned out eventually to be horseradish-root, the fully-developed leaf of which is quite simple. Mr. Holmes had shown him several specimens of the full leaf not divided at all. In this connection he thought he had got hold of a new alkaloid in horseradish-root, but it turned out to be choline.

Mr. Morley Taylor thought it a pity there should be so little response to the idea of a post-graduate course of lectures. They found the same feeling of apathy with regard to their Association.

Professor Greenish, in reply, said he quite agreed that there was no necessity for the use of many of the terms which were introduced into their descriptions in botany and pharmacology. The subject of post-graduate lectures had been fully considered by the professors of the Pharmaceutical Society, and they had come to the decision that it was not at present advisable to inaugurate them. He had not forgotten the names of those distinguished men Pereira and Hanbury, but the circumstance that he had quoted so many foreign authorities in his paper was because they had conducted most of the researches of the past twenty or twenty-five years—English workers had dropped out a little. On this point he might remind them that the German Pharma-

copœia, to be published presently, proposed to give details of the structure of all drugs, with the object that they could then be recognised in the powdered state. The question of the active constituents of foxglove-leaves was a very vexed one, as well as that of the mydriatic alkaloids. In reference to Mr. Dewhirst's remarks, botanists said alkaloids were deposited in parts of the plants that are deciduous. It was a point worth investigation to show what alkaloids were in the dead portion of plants and leaves. (Applause.)

Mr. Dewhirst said somebody had been trying the effect of alkaloids as manure with distinct action rather similar to that on the human being. Strychnine acted as a tonic.

Thanks having been accorded to the Professor, the meeting adjourned.

Dewsbury Chemists' and Druggists' Association.

THIS Association met on April 30 at the Church House, the President (Mr. W. Stead) in the chair, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Pharmaceutical Council election.

The President suggested that the vote of the Association should be confined to three or four candidates. If there was one name which stood out above the rest of the retiring councillors it was, he said, that of Mr. W. Hills. (Hear, hear.) He would be sorry if that gentleman was not re-elected. He thought they should vote by ballot. He also intimated that the Association was pledged to vote for Mr. Gifford.

After some discussion as to the number of candidates the Association should adopt, Mr. Day advocating support of the four P.A.T.A. candidates,

Mr. Broadhead suggested that the Bradford Association's seven candidates should be selected. He said that they were already committed to Mr. Gifford, and to support his plan of action—*i.e.*, to endeavour to make the Pharmacy Act operative. It was a forlorn hope, he was afraid, but it would bring out the views of the members and test their opinion as to whether the Act had proved anything but what it had been called—"a miserable Poisons Bill" and "a damnable iteration of exemptions." (Laughter.) Of the men suggested by Mr. Glyn-Jones there was only one of whom he had to complain—viz., Mr. A. C. Wootton, who had sent a nice, plausible circular, but he (the speaker) had a difficulty in making Mr. Wootton's present action dovetail with his past. While Editor of the *C. & D.* Mr. Wootton was decidedly antagonistic to the Pharmaceutical Society. No chemist who valued his vote would give it to Mr. Wootton. They could scarcely look upon his action as straightforward, fair dealing. There was a feeling abroad that chemists desired a sort of revolution—a new Council. He did not agree with the opinion of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* that the tendency to revolutionise affairs would lead to faction-fights and the turning of the Council-chamber into a bear-garden. He agreed that it was advisable to have a little new blood.

The President urged that the names should be selected by ballot, as he did not agree with the way the meeting of the Bradford Association was conducted. (Hear, hear.)

Eventually Mr. Broadhead withdrew his motion.

Mr. J. W. Cussons suggested a double ballot—the first to reduce the number to seven or eight, and the second to select four candidates. Referring to Mr. Broadhead's remarks, he said these strengthened, to his mind, the reasons why Mr. Wootton should be elected on the Council. As Editor of the *C. & D.*, he had more adequately and more correctly represented chemists' opinion on pharmaceutical matters than had the *Pharmaceutical Journal*—("Question?") He knew it was a question. That was the reason he was expressing his views. (Mr. Broadhead: We cannot have two leaders.) Mr. Wootton's experience as Editor of the *C. & D.*, his knowledge of the pharmaceutical law, and his close connection with individual members of the trade throughout the kingdom made him a very fit and proper candidate for the Council, and one whom he would be glad to see elected. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cussons's suggestion was acted upon. In the first ballot twelve names were voted upon as follows:—R. L. Gifford, Blackburn, 13; J. Taylor, Bolton, 13; W. Gibbons, Manchester, 12; W. Hills, London, 12; A. Cooper, Kensing-

ton, 10; C. Symes, Liverpool, 7; W. Warren, London, 6; A. C. Wootton, London, 5; D. Storar, Kirkcaldy, 4; and C. E. Pickering, London. N. M. Grose, Swansea, and T. Bateson, Kendal, 1 each. In the second ballot four candidates were selected from the first seven. The four were Messrs. Gifford (13), Taylor (12), Hills (11), and Gibbons (9).

Chemists' Assistants' Union.

THE C.A.U. smoker at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on May 1 was no whit behind its predecessors either in popularity or *éclat*. The chair was occupied by Mr. Albert Cooper, who was supported by, amongst others, Messrs. A. C. Wootton, Glyn-Jones, C. E. Pickering, T. C. W. Martin, and Dr. Dutch. In the course of a short speech the Chairman impressed upon the members of the Union the necessity of being as practical as possible in their affairs. They should not, of course, neglect the scientific side of their profession, but he considered that the man who could make good pills was as of much consequence as the ultra-scientific pharmacist. He commended their organisation as an excellent thing in which all chemists' assistants should take part, and regretted the long hours which seemed to be an inseparable part of a chemist's business. Mr. Pickering's remarks will be found on page 750. The entertainment provided was of varied quality, the most appreciated items being the contributions of Mr. H. Buckland, who is a finished tenor and was in excellent voice, and the humorous whimsicalities of Mr. Sidney Bryant. In a clever sketch by the latter artist, entitled "A Pantomime in a Hurry," a topical song was introduced which proved the feature of the evening. We give the words:—

Things pharmaceutical are now on the move—

They say so at Bloomsbury Square,

This to the craft they are willing to prove,

They say so at Bloomsbury Square.

Education is their sheet-anchor, you see,

But the First exam, is now up a tree;

At the Minor they'll soon get a ten-guinea fee—

They say so at Bloomsbury Square.

As regards company-pharmacy they've burnt their boats,

They say so at Bloomsbury Square.

But this is just "kid" to secure a few votes,

They say so at Bloomsbury Square.

At the election this month for support they will call,

But the Bloomsbury clique they must go to the wall,

And Lord Gifford and Pickering be head of the poll;

They'll look sick then at Bloomsbury Square.

Ladies find the Minor now an easy task—

They say so at Bloomsbury Square.

Are there any old ladies on the Council, I ask?

They say "No" at Bloomsbury Square.

But it seems very like it, for the Council of late

Have let things get into a terrible state;

But Glyn-Jones with "fresh blood" will wipe off the slate

The muddles at Bloomsbury Square.

Mr. Tom Taylor gave several acceptable banjo-selections, and other items were contributed by Messrs. A. B. Wilkinson, Tasker, Sillitoe, and W. Coates.

DISPENSARY FOR THE KOLAR GOLDFIELDS.—A largely signed memorial has been submitted to the President of the Sanitary Board praying for a dispensary for female patients at the Kolar goldfields.

MERCHANDISE-MARKS IN GERMANY.—As the eau-de-Cologne manufactured by the firm of Johann Maria Farina gegenüber dem Jülichs-Platz can only be obtained at uniform prices, attempts have, it is stated, been made to put an eau-de-Cologne of inferior quality upon the market, having the same appearance but bearing a so-called "neutral" label with the words "Johann Maria Farina, Köln am Rhein." Besides any remedy the firm may have in the Civil Courts the Criminal Chamber of Breslau, under the sanction of the Imperial Court, has now held that in such a case the law for the protection of the marking of goods holds good, and has determined that the so-called "neutral" label is not a distinctive mark and a mistake might be made. They also hold that when, in addition to this, the bottles are the same as those of the original firm, the seller is liable under this law to punishment for deceiving the public.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

CUTICURA v. CUTICULA.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on April 28, Mr. Justice Byrne, at the suit of the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, who are the registered proprietors of trade-marks consisting of the word "Cuticura," granted an injunction restraining T. A. Buxton from infringing the plaintiffs' said trade-marks, and from selling or offering for sale any skin emollient or any preparation for use in medicine or pharmacy or any soap not of the plaintiffs' manufacture by means of the name "Caticula" or any other name only colourably differing from the word "Cuticura." The case came on by way of motion for judgment in default of appearance and pleading, and counsel said there was evidence to show that the defendant had passed off his own preparations in answer to requests for plaintiffs' preparations.

SACCHARIN LITIGATION.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on May 2, Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy had before him an action brought by the Saccharin Corporation (Limited) for an injunction to restrain a Mr. Quincey from infringing the plaintiffs' patents for the manufacture of saccharin.

Mr. Moulton, Q.C., Mr. Cripps, Q.C., Mr. J. C. Graham, and Mr. Colefax appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. A. J. Walter and Mr. Bucknill for the defendant.

Mr. Moulton, Q.C., in opening the case, explained that the validity of the patents was admitted. He recited the history of saccharin, and detailed the trouble which the plaintiffs had in maintaining their rights, especially with a company which had a paid-up capital of 7*l.*, and against whom an injunction had been obtained. Mr. Quincey had purchased from that company, and the plaintiffs were now suing him in respect of saccharin purchased by him which infringed their patents.

Mr. Walter said his client was the unfortunate user of 33 lbs. of saccharin.

Dr. F. W. Passmore, analytical and consulting chemist, said he was acquainted with all the processes in existence by which saccharin was manufactured, and, in his opinion, there were no processes by which it could be commercially manufactured except those claimed in the plaintiffs' patents. In cross-examination, witness said the plaintiffs' patents showed three modes of making saccharin, so that it was impossible for any one sample of saccharin to infringe them all. The first patent had lapsed. All the saccharin sold by the plaintiffs was made on the Continent. In re-examination, witness said that, if the saccharin were made by the patent of 1885, purification would have to be done by the patents of 1894 and 1895.

This was the plaintiffs' case, and Mr. Moulton asked for an injunction restraining the plaintiffs' from infringing the patents of 1894 and 1895, or, in the alternative, for an injunction in respect of patent No. 25,273 of 1894.

Mr. Walter, on behalf of the defendant, submitted the plaintiffs had made out no case, as they had not proved under what patent the saccharin sold by the defendant had been made.

The further hearing was adjourned.

At the resumed hearing on May 3, after a long legal argument, Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy reserved judgment, it being agreed that actions by the same plaintiffs against defendants named, S. Galloway & Sons, T. & H. Smith & Co., and Pratt should be in the paper when judgment was given, and be governed by his Lordship's decision.

Merchandise-marks Act.

VINEGAR.

At Marlborough Street Police Court on April 26, Messrs. Robert and Norbury Pott, vinegar-brewers, 68 Sumner Street, Southwark, appeared before Mr. Fenwick to an adjourned summons, charging them with selling to Messrs. Bodilly & Co., grocers, Piccadilly, vinegar with a false warranty. The evidence given showed that Dr. James Edmunds, public

analyst to the St. James's Vestry, analysed a sample of the vinegar, and gave a certificate stating that it contained 0.134 per cent. of added sulphuric acid. For the defence, it was urged that the vinegar contained absolutely no sulphuric acid, but merely sulphate of lime which was added to bring up the water to a standard of hardness which was better than that of ordinary drinking-water for the brewing of vinegar, and that the vinegar was pure and properly warranted pure and free from added acid. The summons was adjourned so that the vinegar might be analysed by the authorities at Somerset House.

On the resumption of the case a certificate was handed in from Somerset House stating that the vinegar contained 0.133 per cent. of "chemically combined sulphuric acid." Mr. Fenwick, in deciding the case, said lime had undoubtedly been added, but as he understood the expert witnesses called for the defence, a substance in chemical combination with another was not the sum of its constituents, but a totally different substance. They said that adding sulphate of lime was not adding sulphuric acid, but quite another material; that was to say, if A and B were combined they would form C, quite a different substance from A or B. He must come to the conclusion that the prosecution had failed to prove that the defendants had been guilty of a breach of their warranty, and the summons would therefore be dismissed. The prosecution would have to pay a guinea, the fee due to the authorities at Somerset House for analysing the vinegar.

Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Act.

POISONED RABBIT.

At Midhurst Petty Sessions on April 26, a Harting game-keeper named Alfred Budd Pink was fined 1*l.* and 10*s.* costs for laying rabbit's flesh impregnated with strychnine so as to render it calculated to destroy life.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Pontypridd Police Court on April 25, Mr. T. W. Davies, chemist, Gilfach Coch, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in nitrous ether "to at least 10 per cent." Mr. Hughes, of Bridgend, defended, and at once interposed with the technical objection that the analyst's certificate was valueless, as it did not specify the actual percentage. The Bench upheld the objection and the case was dismissed.

BAKING-POWDER.

FOUR cases of selling adulterated baking-powder came before the Bradford-on-Avon magistrates on April 25. The defendants were shopkeepers in Bradford, and the samples contained alum to the extent of from 20 to 37 per cent. Dr. Tubb Thomas, county medical officer, gave evidence, and stated that alum was an ingredient in the powders. One defendant was fined 2*l.* and costs; the others were each fined 10*s.* including costs.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Enfield Petty Sessions on April 30, Llewellyn Davies, chemist, Enfield Wash, was summoned for selling camphorated oil 21 per cent. deficient in camphor. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and Inspector Bridge deposed to the purchase on February 26, and put in the analyst's certificate.

Defendant remarked that he appeared at the Sessions on April 2 for the same offence (*C. & D.*, April 7, page 597), and the case was then dismissed. He then produced a certificate from Mr. Frederick Davis which contradicted that of the public analyst. He now submitted that the present summons must fail because it was taken out more than twenty-eight days after the article was sold.

The Chairman (Mr. Kitching) suggested that the case should be adjourned to enable defendant to obtain a solicitor and call witnesses.

Defendant: I have never heard of anyone being brought up more than once for the same offence.

The Magistrates' Clerk: The summons was not gone into on that occasion. Owing to a technical point the case was dismissed and a fresh summons issued.

Defendant: Then I might have a solicitor every fortnight.
(Laughter.) I had a certificate here on April 2.

Inspector Bridge stated that under the Act he must have a certificate from some public analyst.

Defendant: I got one from Mr. Frederick Davis, a gentleman well known in London.

Inspector Bridge remarked that the case had been one of considerable difficulty, and he was willing to withdraw the summons if defendant was willing to pay all costs.

The Magistrates accordingly allowed the summons to be withdrawn conditionally upon Mr. Davies paying 12s. 6d. costs.

Defendant: But am I likely to be brought up here again for this? (Loud laughter.)

The Chairman: Not for this identical offence.

County Court Cases.

IMPROPER DISTRAINT.

At Durham County Court on April 23, Mr. John Sarsfield, carrying on business as a chemist in Durham Market Place, sued Mr. J. J. Dodd, solicitor, Hartlepool, for 5l. damages for improper restraint, and 2l. 9s. rent and costs paid under protest. Mr. Sarsfield stated that in April last he entered into negotiations with the defendant for the taking of a house. Mr. Dodd was himself occupying the house at the time, but he said witness could have it as soon as he liked, and eventually there was an agreement entered into by which plaintiff took the house on a rental of 35l. a year, to be paid half-yearly on May 13 and November 23. Witness went into the house on April 19, and shortly afterwards he wrote to the defendant about the state of the house. On November 23, when the half-year's rent was due, witness sent a cheque for 17l. 10s. to the defendant, but in January he received an intimation from the defendant that he claimed rent from the day he entered, April 19 to May 23, amounting to 2l. 6s. Witness declined to pay the amount, and distress was levied. Witness paid the money under protest. His Honour (Judge Meynell) held that if the rent for the extra time had to be paid it should have been mentioned in the agreement, and gave judgment for plaintiff for 3l. and costs.

JOCKEYING THE CREDITORS.

At Stonehouse (Devon) County Court on April 27, an interpleader case came before Judge Woodfall, in which Rebecca Lloyd, fruiterer and florist, of 100 Union Street, Stonehouse, claimed goods seized by Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited), wholesale chemists, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., under an execution against Lewis Edward Lloyd, brother of claimant.

The mother of the claimant stated that after her husband's bankruptcy she started the business without capital, and afterwards transferred it to her daughter. Her son lived at 100 Union Street, and goods had been sent to him at that address from different parts of England, but refused. Her son had goods consigned to the station, and then disposed of them. The goods were sent away because there was no convenience for them, and her son had been told not to send them.

Lewis Edward Lloyd, brother of claimant, said he was bankrupt in 1895, and was still undischarged. He had a store in Central Street, and sent out "100 Union Street" as a postal address. He had a store in Howe Street, where he made pickles, but he could not receive letters there. The goods from Messrs. Bush were spice and acid for the pickle.

Questioned by his Honour as to where the goods were addressed, witness said he did not know.

His Honour: I do not believe you.

Mr. Pearce (for Messrs. Bush): I put it to you plainly—it is a swindle for these goods to be addressed to 100 Union Street, while you stopped them at the station.

Witness: I took them at the station because my sister objected to them being sent to Union Street.

His Honour said the thing was a regular swindle on the part of Lewis Lloyd, who would have to be careful, else proceedings would be heard of in another Court. He could not order him to pay all the costs—first, because he was not before the Court, and, secondly, because he probably had no money. Miss Lloyd, who purchased the business in 1897, had enabled her brother to jockey his creditors by allowing

him to use her address and shop. He ordered the return of the goods; but Miss Lloyd must pay all the costs.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

At Marylebone County Court on May 2, Mr. William Henry Hern, chemist and druggist, 13 London Street, Paddington, W., sought to recover 3l. from Mr. Edward Taylor, pharmaceutical chemist, 12 Richmond Road, Bayswater, W., the claim being for 2 guineas as a week's salary in lieu of notice, and 18s. for a week's board and lodging.

The plaintiff, who conducted his own case, stated that he had been engaged by the defendant as assistant at a salary of 2 guineas a week, with board and lodging. The defendant appeared to be very difficult to please, and came to him one Saturday morning, and, without any proper cause, informed him that his services would no longer be required. He (plaintiff) accordingly paid himself up to that day, and left, and now sued for a week's remuneration in lieu of proper notice. He was the only qualified chemist left in the shop, and it was true that he had absented himself from business without his master's permission, but he did so for the purpose of attending his medical adviser.

Mr. Nonweiler (for the defendant): And were there not previous complaints about you leaving the shop without permission?

Plaintiff: Only on Bank Holiday, when Mr. Taylor asked me to stay—(excitedly)—on the chance of selling a three-penny sedditz-powder. (Laughter.)

Judge Stonor: That is not the way to give evidence here. Please conduct yourself properly.

Mr. Nonweiler: Is it not a fact that on four different occasions you left the shop in charge of a lady post-clerk?

Plaintiff: No; it is not true. But I might tell you that my predecessor, I understand, made a point of going out and leaving the shop every afternoon.

The Judge: We want to know what you, not your predecessor, did.

In answer to further questions, the plaintiff added when he left the shop to visit his medical man he said nothing to anyone. On his master finding this out, and asking for an explanation, he (plaintiff) wrote a reply to the effect that he had to keep an appointment which he had made for Thursday afternoon, when business was generally slack. He left the shop at 3 o'clock, and returned at a quarter-past 5 o'clock. He would have returned earlier, but was delayed for three-quarters of an hour by the traffic. The note concluded: "The former assistant, I am informed, absented himself every afternoon. . . . If you are not satisfied, I shall be pleased to resign, in order that you may get a better man to fill the appointment."

Mr. Nonweiler handed in a copy of a letter—the plaintiff producing the original—in which the defendant intimated his acceptance of the plaintiff's resignation.

The Judge: That is quite sufficient. The assistant says that he will be pleased to resign, and the master accepts the resignation. The defendant was evidently quite justified in acting as he did, particularly as the assistant left the shop without permission. For any assistant to do such a thing would be very wrong, but for a chemist's assistant to do so, leaving no qualified chemist upon the premises, is most irregular. I find for the defendant.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ALBERT EDWARD WARD, 32 White Abbey Road, Bradford, Wholesale and Retail Chemist.

This debtor has been in business since 1891, when he commenced with 450l. borrowed capital, which has since been increased by additional loans to 940l., exclusive of 412l. owing to his bankers. He states that from the beginning the business has been unsuccessful. His second and last balance-sheet, prepared in 1896, showed that he was insolvent to the extent of 131l. He then borrowed 500l. additional capital, with a view to the improvement of his business, but his losses continued to increase. This he ascribes to competition, three new shops in the same line of business having been opened in the neighbourhood. His takings, which averaged about 900l. a year up to 1896, have since fallen off considerably. The statement of affairs shows liabilities 1,821l. 12s. 7d., and assets 464l. 5s. 11d.

The first meeting of creditors was held on May 1 at the Official Receiver's Chambers, Bradford, and, no resolutions being passed, the debtor's affairs were left in the hands of the Official Receiver, who will, therefore, act as trustee.

Re WILLIAM RICHARD EARP, late of Buncorn, Turnstall, and Preston Brooke, Borax and Chemical Manufacturer.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on May 3, this debtor's discharge was suspended for three years.

Re HARRY LESLIE DAVIS, late of Portobello Road, Notting Hill, Patent-medicine Vendor.

This bankrupt, who failed last January, applied to Mr. Registrar Gifford at the London Bankruptcy Court last week for an order of discharge. According to the report of the Official Receiver, the bankrupt for seventeen years prior to September, 1898, carried on the business of a patent-medicine vendor at 309 Portobello Road, Notting Hill. The gross receipts from the business prior to 1897 averaged 2,500*l.* a year for some years, and yielded a net profit of 1,000*l.*, but subsequent to 1897 the latter decreased to 500*l.* a year. In September, 1898, the bankrupt sold the business for 450*l.* to a person who had for some years assisted him in its conduct and management, and he then embarked in other businesses, to loss in connection with which he entirely attributed his failure. The debts amounted to 4,700*l.*, and the assets are expected to realise 887*l.* Insufficiency of assets to pay 10*s.* in the pound to the creditors and imperfect bookkeeping were the offences charged by the Official Receiver, and on these grounds the Registrar suspended the discharge for the minimum term of two years.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Cleghorn, J., and Beattion, H. J., under the style of Cleghorn & Beattion, Yoxford, Suffolk, mineral-water manufacturers.

Kerans, T. G., and Collie, R. J., under the style of Kerans & Collie, Southwick Place and Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., general medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Spearings, Andrew, Patricroft, physician and surgeon.

ADJUDICATION.

Spearings, Andrew, Patricroft, Lincs, physician and surgeon

Deed of Arrangement.

Waddell, Robert Warnock, 85 Sidney Road, Hornsey, and Miller, Richard Henry, 32 Rathcole Parade, Hornsey, and trading at Coline Road, Harringay, as Waddell & Miller, mineral-water manufacturers. Trustee, George W. Ellis, 11 Dyers Buildings, Holborn, bottle-machinery manager. Dated, April 23; filed, April 30; liabilities unsecured, 150*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; estimated net assets, 817*l.* 5*s.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£ s. d.
Barnett & Foster, London...	25 0 0
McDonald, F. E., Hornsey..	20 0 0
Rylands Glass & Engineering Company (Limited), Stairfoot	46 0 0

New Companies & Company News.

CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN AERATED-WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 17 shares. Objects: As indicated by the title.

BRIDGWATER OIL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 17 shares. Objects: To take over the businesses of oil, petroleum, and benzoline merchants carried on at Bridgwater by Hickman & Son (Limited) and C. T. Bowring & Co. (Limited).

VITALIA (LIMITED).—Capital 200*l.*, in 17 shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on as Vitalia and Vinskip, and to manufacture and deal in animal and vegetable foods, compounds,

extracts and products. The first directors are H. G. Manley, C. Nurrell, H. H. Presbury, and H. Presbury. Remuneration, as fixed by the company.

COUNTY TEETH-STORES (D. GORE BOODLE & CO.) (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 17 shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Gloucester as "D. Gore Boodle & Co.", and to manufacture and deal in teeth. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—D. Gore Boodle, manager of teeth-stores; J. Boodle, grocer; Mrs. J. A. Boodle, Miss F. M. Boodle, and Miss B. J. Boodle, all of 1 Palace Yard, Gloucester; E. J. C. Palmer, 9 King's Barton Street, Gloucester, grocer; and J. T. Baidley, 26 Jersey Road, Gloucester, stores manager. The first directors are J. Boodle (chairman), D. Gore Boodle, and Miss F. M. Boodle. Qualification, 10*l.* Registered office, 20 Queen Street, Gloucester.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors of this company recommend, in addition to the dividend, a distribution of 25,000*l.* 5-per-cent. preference shares—namely, one preference for each ordinary—as a bonus. The shareholders will also have the option of purchasing another such preference share at par. The total amount of preference shares to be issued will be 250,000*l.*, and an equal amount will be retained for future requirements, thus increasing the nominal capital from 500,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.*

CAMWAL (LIMITED).—The statutory meeting was held at the registered office of the company on May 1, Mr. Horace Davenport presiding. The Chairman said the meeting was merely a formal one and no business was contemplated, but he mentioned that the reconstruction had gone through successfully, that the shares were more than subscribed for, and therefore all was right for carrying out the plans the directors had in hand. The share-certificates were very numerous, and could not be forwarded instantaneously. The Secretary was working as hard as he could and they would all be sent out in due course, and shareholders need not fash themselves if they are kept a month or so without their certificates. The business of a good many shareholders has been affected by the war, but they, as a whole, had no reason to grumble. The Manchester and Birmingham branches are increasing their business fast, and are both on paying-lines.

TRITICINE (LIMITED).—The directors again appeared for examination at the Wakefield County Court on April 25. Mr. Joshua Hamilton Goodall, of Ferrybridge, who had acted as managing director of the company, at a salary of 1,000*l.*, was asked whether he was able to give any further information as to the figures upon which he based his statement that the sale of Triticine went up 4,000 per cent., and he replied that he was not. He admitted that after the first dividend had been paid the directors issued a circular representing that the company was in a flourishing state, and he asserted that the statements in the circular were true in substance and in fact, with the explanation that the circular did not refer alone to Triticine, but to the whole of the company's productions. The sale of Triticine began to decrease when the advertisements were withdrawn and another company commenced litigation against them. The yearly turnover was between 100,000*l.* and 120,000*l.* Although 6,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* was paid to Sir George Newnes & Co. (Limited) for advertising the company, all the items of payment were not in the bank-book because some of the payments were made in cash. He was not responsible for the books, but he was promoter of the company, and engaged all the officials. Shares were assigned to several creditors in payment of their claims and in lieu of cash. The witness was questioned at some length as to the amount of capital possessed by his father, and in the course of further examination he stated that they had spent 700*l.* a week on advertising. Triticine was not sold by weight, but at 1*s.* 3*d.* a tin, and the profit was probably 500 per cent. The examination was adjourned until May 22.

CAMPHOR-CULTIVATION IN CEYLON.—It is rather strange that Ceylon planters do not go in more freely for planting camphor-trees, in the higher districts especially. From Hakgala Gardens we learn that the plants there are growing rapidly and look as healthy as possible. Besides being a useful economical tree, the camphor is also a handsome ornamental tree.

Trade Notes.

"MERCK'S DIGEST," No. 7, has just been issued. This number deals with the recent investigations on iodipin and bromipin, which are organic substitutes for iodides and bromides.

CIVILISATION IN THE ASCENDANT.—The Vinolia Company (Limited) have handed over 8,500/- to the Fund for Soldiers' Families. On the halfpenny-a-cake basis this means a sale of four millions of Vinolia Soap during the past six months.

"TOP NOT" SPECIALITIES.—The Top Not Company, 56 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, have adopted a new cartoon for packing the sample size of the "Top Not" soap and ointment. The samples we have before us are good specimens of the lithographer's art.

MR. GRATTON, chemist, 2 Queen Street, Rhyl, and Mr. Percy Ashfield, chemist, 66 High Street, Rhyl, won the first and second prizes for the best decorated shops on the route of the May Day Procession. Mr. Ashfield's messenger won a prize for smartness in the hand-cart section of the competition.

SOME EXCELLENT LIQUORICE-WAFERS are sent to us by Messrs. Wilkin, Son & Co., of Pontefract. They are thin, flexible, and are quite free from the slightly-acrid taste which is characteristic of inferior liquorice. They are elegantly put up, too, and are worth sampling by our subscribers.

MESSRS. MAX SCHLIEPHAK (LIMITED) inform us that the drum of bisulphide of carbon which was in the fire at their premises did not explode, but was taken out intact at the end of the fire. They also inform us that they have taken over the business of Messrs. Glover & Co., the manufacturers of waterproof court-plaster.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE SACHET is a "souvenir of the times," which Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, of Liverpool, are putting up. It is a strong perfume, and we have little doubt a lasting one. The envelope in which it is enclosed is attractively printed in red, white, and blue, and has upon it a reprint of Kipling's "Absent-minded Beggar." It is selling well at present, we understand.

AN INTERESTING PHARMACY.—Mr. James Osborne, Ashbourne, sends us a nicely produced and illustrated account of his pharmacy. From this it appears that the business was established in 1816, Mr. Osborne being the grandson of the founder. Not the least interesting part of the book is a page on which are reproduced some of the copperplate labels in use in the early days of the pharmacy.

FOR THE FLIES.—Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), of Stockport, have submitted samples of their "Vampire" spiral fly-catchers, which are an improvement on last year's article in that a new gum specially prepared for the coating is now used which has even greater adhesive and alluring tendencies than hitherto, and each spiral is more thoroughly and equally coated by means of new machinery adapted for that purpose. The firm also send out "Cheshire Birdlime" for coating, in decorated tins, to retail at prices varying from 1d. to 1s., with a paper seal round the edge to prevent leakage. Their showcard series has been augmented by an imperial-looking "death-warrant," which is as unique as it is attractive.

CARDBOARD BOXES.—The latest productions of Messrs. Austin & Co., 8 Greville Street, Hatton Garden, E.C., are, as we can vouch by ocular demonstration, both "new and saleable." They include a nicely-finished, strong, and airtight nest of violet-powder boxes, circular in shape, with an attractive fern pattern in gold and edged with pink; a similarly-constructed line in blue, with pink edges, for rollers' earth; and a shaving-stick series, lined with silvered

paper. The lettering on the outside of the latter article may be either in silver or gold, according to the desire of the customer.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.—We have received from the Galen Manufacturing Company (Limited), Ladywell, S.E., John Milne's price-list of surgical dressings. Looked at externally the book is artistic and attractive, the cover being printed in black, gold and red, with miniature head-sketches of Lister and Pasteur respectively in each corner. Internally all the antiseptic requirements recommended and used by the eminent surgeons of the day are illustrated and described, besides innumerable requisites necessary *pro salute corporis*.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION.—An interesting case has just been decided at Darmstadt in favour of Messrs. J. Grossmith & Son, manufacturing perfumers, Newgate Street, E.C. Some five years ago Messrs. Grossmith discovered that their registered "Phūl Nānā" specialities were being flagrantly imitated and infringed in Java and elsewhere by M. Kappus, of Offenbach, Germany. They immediately started proceedings to assert their rights, but it took them two years, so Mr. Grossmith informed us, to prove the validity of their claim. This being done, they then had to fight the offending firm, and have just received information that the High Court at Darmstadt has granted a perpetual injunction, with costs, against M. Kappus.

POCOCK'S NON-EXCISABLE BEERS.—Amongst the books recommended in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is Pocock's "Brewing of Non-excisable Beers." We have been astonished at the number of inquiries we have received regarding it and the difficulty of supplying the demand, as the author died some time ago and his widow was not prepared to bring out a new edition. Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited), Artillery Lane, E., now inform us that they have secured the publishing rights, and they send us a copy of the new edition which they have just issued. It has been thoroughly revised, and a number of new plates has been introduced as well as a new chapter on "Beer-filtration by Frank Faulkner's Process." It would be the better for a few formulae, but perhaps Messrs. Bush are to supply them with the materials for beer. The book costs 3s.

Colonial and Foreign News.

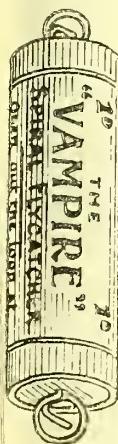
PATENT MEDICINES IN JAPAN.—The United States Minister at Tokyo reports that a Bill for controlling foreign patent medicines has passed the Japanese Diet; but he gives no details.

OBITUARY.—On April 6, at his residence, "McKenzie Farm," Whitefield, Southern India, Mr. David Stewart, Senior Apothecary, retired, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

PASTEUR TREATMENT IN INDIA.—The Government of India has approved of the scheme for the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory at Kasauli, near Simla, to be worked by the Committee of the Anti-rabic Institute.

GLYCERIN CONTRACTS.—The Procter & Gamble Company (Ivorydale Soap-works) of Cincinnati shipped on April 20 to the California Powder-works of San Francisco 3,600 drums of glycerin, valued at \$540,000. This is said to represent the first instalment of one of the two largest contracts for glycerin ever made in the United States. It is all to be used in the manufacture of high explosives.

THE OTTAWA GREAT FIRE.—From the reports which have reached us from Canada we gather that the one chemist likely to be materially affected by the great fire of Ottawa is Mr. Richard A. Helmer, chemist and druggist, who carries on business at 84 Main Street, in the Hull district—the large lumber and manufacturing centre which lies on the north bank of the Ottawa River. This part of the city has been entirely swept away, and it is almost without doubt that Mr. Helmer's business has been wiped out with the remainder. Mr. Helmer was adjutant of the team sent by the Canadian Militia last year to compete in the National Rifle competitions at Bisley. The chemists in Ottawa are chiefly located in the principal parts of the town, eastward of the line taken by the fire, and have thus escaped the disastrous effects of the conflagration.



Nottingham Chemists' Meeting.

FOR the purpose of considering Clause 2 of the Companies Bill and the scheme of the Chemists' Defence Association an important meeting of the Nottingham and District Chemists was held on May 2, Mr. C. A. Bolton presiding.

A number of new members having been elected, Mr. Eberlin said the Pharmaceutical Council, after considerable hesitation, debate, and procrastination, had come to the decision that they would oppose Clause 2, and at that point the matter now stood. (Laughter.) The Pharmaceutical Council proposed to give all the opposition in their power to the clause, but they did not propose any amendment to it. That was the point which concerned them most—whether the Pharmaceutical Council ought not to have drafted some amendment and to have tried to get it inserted in the Bill. (Hear, hear.) There was a division of opinion, and many thought that their object might be best accomplished under a new Pharmacy Act. There was this to be borne in mind—that they had wanted a new Act since 1868. (Hear, hear.) His private opinion was that the Act they passed was never drafted with any insincere intention of confining the sale of poisons to qualified persons. The people who drafted it were, he believed, thoroughly insincere, and were for many years breakers of the law themselves. One particular gentleman, who sat on the Pharmaceutical Council for many years and sat upon it to-day, happened to have a branch shop, and at this shop for years he had never had a qualified assistant. Yet the Council told them that this was the crux of the whole matter. It seemed to him that the Council never had a ring of sincerity about it, and they did not seem to touch these questions with any vigour. (Hear, hear.) To the young men this question was of the greatest importance and it was a matter for them to decide whether to let it slip or to get some amended clause inserted into the Bill. A new Pharmacy Act might come many years hence, and when many of them were no longer interested in it. He should have preferred to have seen an attempt made to insert an amendment in order to safeguard their portals. This was the opportunity of a lifetime, and might not occur again for many years. He had pleasure in proposing the following resolution:—

That this meeting of the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association, whilst giving their support to the Pharmaceutical Council in opposing Clause 2 of the Companies Bill, regrets that the Pharmaceutical Council has not seen its way to endeavour to get some amended clause inserted into that Bill, safeguarding the rights and titles of chemists. (Applause.)

Mr. Gaseigne, seconding the resolution, remarked that it was one of the most hopeful signs that some of the staunch supporters of the Pharmaceutical Council were becoming alive to the fact that they were not doing their duty. (Laughter.) Their position was a difficult one. In Blackburn and other places particular schemes were proposed, and when they heard suggestions made that they should wipe out pharmaceutical companies they were led to wonder where men who proposed such things had passed the last ten years of their life. (Laughter.) Pharmaceutical companies had come to stay, and any Bill which would seriously affect the conduct of the pharmaceutical companies would not get a single vote in the House of Commons. It was far better to recognise accomplished facts rather than waste their energies in an impossible task. The scheme which seemed to have taken the fancy of most members in the country was that of a qualified directorship. At any rate, the demand was consistent and logical. He did not agree with the Pharmaceutical Council in putting off the question on the ground that they would introduce a Bill on some future occasion. They had been waiting twenty years since the bottom of the Pharmaceutical Act was knocked out, and it reminded him of "Shut your eyes and open your mouth, and see what heaven will send you." Pressure should be brought to bear on the President of the Board of Trade to amend the Act, and if he did nothing else he could reserve the title they had won, and not give it away wholesale. There had been no improvement in the condition of the trade since the passing of the 1868 Act—rather the reverse; and now, when it was proposed to give away their titles, all that the

Pharmaceutical Council could plead was to put the matter off till some future occasion.

Mr. Middleton asked if the Pharmaceutical Council opposed the clause, and the Chairman said he took it that the Council wished the clause to be opposed because they feared they would not be able to get an amendment, with the result that the clause might slip through. Mr. Glyn-Jones said that was the view of some members of the Council, but explained that Mr. Ritchie had told the Government that he will not have any amendment, and the Council said that they must therefore have this clause deleted.

Mr. Middleton: Is it not a fact that this clause would be better left out altogether?

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I think we would be better off if this particular clause goes through, but no one suggests that we should allow it to go through.

Mr. Sergeant wished the meeting would give their entire support without expressing regret, which Mr. Eberlin had done. Mr. Ritchie had said it was either a matter of having Clause 2 or nothing, and he thought they would be in a very much worse position than they were at present if Clause 2 became law. He proposed, as an amendment—

That the meeting gave its entire support to the Pharmaceutical Council in opposing Clause 2.

He remarked that if Mr. Gaseigne and his friends had put their shoulders to the wheel and given their guineas, the Council would have done much more for them.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said as most of them were aware, there were two parties on the Council, and it was difficult to follow the intricacies of the whole thing. It was not easy to know what the effect of the clause becoming law would be. The effect of the clause, as at present standing in the Bill, was that it would permit companies to sell poisons, and enable them to take the title of chemists and druggists, or pharmaceutical chemists, providing they had got a qualified chemist or pharmaceutical chemist in their business. It was not quite right to say that if this became law the company would in no way be responsible under the Pharmacy Act. They were better off without that clause, because in the Pharmacy Act, as it at present stood, they had the power to compel every man who sold poisons to be qualified. He was hoping that it was not too late for their Council to accept an amendment.

Mr. Beilby supported Mr. Eberlin's motion, and after some further discussion, Mr. Sergeant's amendment not finding a seconder, the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Glyn-Jones afterwards addressed the meeting in reference to the Chemists' Defence Association.

Pharmaceutical First Examination.

We have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of candidates who were successful at the First Examination, held on April 10:—

Aitken, Arthur C., Edinburgh	Bodley, W. G. P., Simpson
Amundsen, John L., Sunderland	Bulus, Gerald, Derby
Andrews, A., Billingham	Boon, F. W., Fenny Stratford
Ashforth, F. P., Whitley Bay	Brander, Bruce M., Banff
Ashworth, Wilfred, Blackpool	Brennan, Dorothea W., Derby
Atkinson, William A., Grimsby	Brooks, Frank, Salisbury
Badgett, Thomas J., London	Brooks, Thomas, Sheffield
Bagshaw, Harold, Oldham	Brown, Richd. R., Padtham
Baker, E. H. T., Newcastle-on-Tyne	Brown, T. McM., Dumfries
Baker, Henry, Didsbury	Brown, Wm. Wilson, Buckpool
Balch, Stanley S., Chippingham	Brown, Winifred M., Langley
Barnaby, C. H., Nottingham	Browning, A. W. B., New Brompton
Barr, George H., Greenock	Bull, E. R., Newport Pagnell
Barrett, William, Torquay	Burt, May, Croydon
Bedell, Margaret L., Sandgate	Byers, Robert, Felling-on-Tyne
Beilby, Cyril, Nottingham	Byth, John, Aberdeen
Bell, M. W., Stockton-on-Tees	Callen, John, Partick
Bell, Sydney, Brigg	Campbell, Flora, Birmingham
Betts, F. E. J., Herne Bay	Camplin, H. R., Southampton
Beveridge, Alex., Kinross	Cartledge, Percy C., Newark-on-Trent
Binnall, A. A. B., Tunstall	Cashmore, Frank G., Warwick
Blair, John, Millom	Caulton, John S., Marchay
Blenkinsop, F. T., Appleby	Chandler, F. Le C., Pendleton
Blunt, Thomas S., Coventry	

Chapman, Charles N., Grimsby	Henshaw, John L., Alsager	Pattison, Wm., Aberdeenshire	Swan, Andrew, Dabieattie
Chapman, James E., Brumby	Henville, Douglas, Parkstone	Payne, Alice E. A., Hitchin	Tannahill, Alexr., Paisley
Chase, Annie S., Birmingham	Hill, Albert F., London	Peach, Charles W., Oldbury	Taylor, Evelyn B. C., Sandgate
Cheeseman, C. G., Bridlington	Hobson, Joseph J., Blackburn	Peacock, Wm. J., Edinburgh	Teale, Wilfred W., York
Cheshire, John, Grantham	Hodkinson, R. G., Newton-le-	Peacock, Wm. L., London	Tebbit, Wm. H., Cambridge
Chipp, James, London	Willows	Pearson, Joseph, Stanley	Thain, James, Buckpool
Clark, Alexander, Fraserburgh	Holmes, Ernest S., Hull	Penfold, Fred., Benwell	Thomas, Edwin, Bury
Clark, Daniel, Glasgow	Holmes, Richd. A., Maryport	Penn, John W., Nottingham	Thomas, T. G., Carmarthen
Clark, Wm. Davie, Portsoy	Homer, Katherine M., London	Philips, James G., Glasgow	Thompson, E. H., Birmingham
Clarke, Frank E. S., Windsor	Hughes, Charles L., Bristol	Philpot, Philip H., Walsall	Thompson, Etheldreda, Rhyl
Clarkson, Ellen Lucy, Putney	Humphreys, S. E., South Nor-	Pickerling, Thos., Oldham	Thomson, Geo., Keith
Cochrane, James A., Leith	wood	Pickett, Thos. W. H., Oxford	Thursby, Arthur E., Stamford
Cockerell, A. H., West Malvern	Hunter, J. G., Maxwelltown	Pocock, Arthur W., Newbury	Tickell, Regd. T. S., Bodmin
Cockcroft, M. C., Manchester	Innes, Alexr., Musselbrough	Podmore, James W., Hull	Tilsley, Ethel M., London
Coe, Percival H., Buxton	Ismay, S., Newcastle on-Tyne	Pratt, Arthur, Woodstock	Tomlin, Edwd. G., Brighton
Cooper, S. H., Birmingham	Jacques, Percy, Blackley	Pridham, D. C., Plymouth	Tout, Wm., Broadclyst
Cope, Arthur Geo., Congleton	Jepson, Evelyn Mary, Dutham	Quaas, Gustav M., Glossop	Trafford, Frank, Leek
Couthard, George, Dumfries	Jones, D. G., Blaenau Festiniog	Rayner, Wm., Uxbridge	Turner, Gledstone, Keighley
Couper, J. McD., Edinburgh	Jones, H. O., Landrindon Wells	Reid, Wm. B., Buckie	Turner, Jno. H., Lowestoft
Couper, Robt. J. A., Glasgow	Jones, Thos. E., Penmaenmawr	Reid, Wm. F., Carlisle	Turner, John McK., Greenock
Cowie, Alexander, Buckie	Jones, Wm. Jno., Carnarvon	Richards, Grace I., London	Turton, W. C., Lymington
Cresswell, Hy., Edwin, London	Kearsley, Jonathan O., London	Riches, Walter J., London	Tyler, Albert T., Brighton
Crisp, Edward, Cambridge	Kelsey, Wm., Coleshill	Roberts, Frank, Cupar, Fife	Upham, Harold, Brixham
Crompton, A., Ashton-under-	Kemp, Harry, Stafford	Robinson, Alfred, Durham	Uttley, Walter, Manchester
Lyne	Kemp, Joseph A., Glasgow	Robinson, W. L., Manchester	Vincent, Ernest, Elgin
Daniel, Edwd. W., Swindon	Keunedy, Alexr. T., Edinburgh	Rogers, Hy. J., Christchurch	Wade, Hy. Q., Douglas, I.M.
Davies, F. W., Carmarthen	Kenney, James P., Greenock	Rowlands, Robert A., Bardney	Wainwright, F., Marchington
Davies, Wm. J., Ton Pentre	Kibble, Caroline B., London	Ruffhead, Harold E., Olney	Wales, Harry, Hemsworth
Davison, Wm. E., Morpeth	Kimbell, Dorothy A., London	Russell, Robert F., Govan	Walker, Margaret K., Glasgow
Dean, Arthur A., Warwick	King, Thos. E., Perth	Salt, Bruce, Buxton	Walker, Robt., Manchester
Deeth, George, Kirkcaldy	King, T. Wm., Fordingbridge	Sampson, Howard A. C., Barnet	Walker, Wm., Edinburgh
de Faye, Geo. K., Jersey	Kneale, A. M., Douglas, I.M.	Sanderson, J. R., Whitley Bay	Walklett, Jno. C., Oxford
Dewhurst, Joseph, Preston	Laing, Pat R. G., Port Gordon	Savage, Edwd. J., Southampton	Walliss, Allon, Hull
Dickinson, David T., Chester	Lee, Ernest B., Darlington	Savage, Wm. Jones, Caergwrle	Warren, Margaret G., Catford
Dickson, Robert, Glasgow	Lee, William, Nottingham	Sawyer, Hubert B., Fo'keystone	Waterhouse, Harry, Dewsbury
Doel, Geo. T., High Wycombe	Leeming, Alfred John, Durham	Shee, John F., Liverpool	Watson, Lundie, St. Andrew's
Dwyer, Ernest, York	Lewis, Llewellyn U., Pyle	Shelton, Bernard T. R., Bristol	Webb, Stanley, Luton
Dyson, J., Ashton-under-Lyne	Lewis, Susan F., London	Sherren, Algernon B., Epsom	Weir, James R., Attleborough
Edgar, Duncan J., Lenzie	Lindsay, Mary H., Sunderland	Silver, Robert D., Brechin	Westbrook, Fred. A., Elsecar
Edis, Sarah, W., Liverpool	Llewelyn, A. E., Codnor Park	Simpson, James, Keith	White, Chas. Hy., Harrogate
Elson, Thos. Geo., Tiverton	Lochhead, Gavin W., Brighton	Simpson, Wm., Kirkcaldy	White, Cyril, Cuckfield
English, Geo., Huddersfield	Logan, John, Beith	Sinclair, Jas. S., Strichen	Whitley, James B., Warrington
Entwistle, H. A., Wakefield	Loxley, Fredk. L. K., Oxford	Smith, Fredk. Jno., Liverpool	Whyte, James S., Galashiels
Etherington, Leonard, Royton	Luck, Edmund J., Margate	Smith, James, Glasgow	Widgery, Alfred E., Tamworth
Evans, Arthur, Wrexham	Lyall, L. K., Wellington, Som.	Smith, Sydney D., Glasgow	Wiles, Gordon G., Cambridge
Evans, Percy, Carnarvon	Lynn, Wm. F., Newton Abbot	Smith, Ralph P., Bootle	Wilkie, Robt. M., Dundee
Evans, Robt. A., Denbigh	MacBeth, Hugh A., Glasgow	Snow, Wm. G., Birkenhead	Will, Chas. A., Fraserburgh
Evets, Ellen E., Birmingham	McDonald, Angus, Birkenhead	Southern, Matthew, Nottingham	Williams, Morgan W., London
Ferguson, P. B., Port Barnaby	McDowell, Henry, Leeds	Spence, Geo. L. S., Aberdeen	Williams, Walter D., Penarth
Field, Ernest H., Cambridge	McFall, Sydney, Alford	Spencer, R., Manchester	Wilson, James, Carlisle
Finlayson, James, Alness	Macfarlane, Meta, Blackford	Stafford, James, Hull	Wood, Alexr. B., Brentford
Fordyce, Effie, Ker, Edinburgh	McGregor, Charles S., Glasgow	Stazicker, Thomas, Preston	Wrigley, Alfred W., Norwich
Fox, C. W. N., Woodford Green	MacGregor, Donald, Stirling	Stevenson, Robt. L., Glasgow	Yates, Fred, Horwich
Francis, Wm. D. C., Llanelli	MacGregor, J. B., Charleston	Stewart, John, Alva	Yates, John, Blackburn
Frogatt, Ernest S., Buxton	Mackay, John W., Glasgow	Sutcliffe, Robt. V., Halifax	Young, Christr. H., Tayport
Fyfe, Hugh McG. F., Glasgow	MacLeod, David, Partick	Sutherland, F., South Shields	
Fyfe, Peter G., Aberdeen	McPhail, D. A. W., Glasgow		
Gadsby, James, Nottingham	McPhee, Wm. H., Dunfries		
Galbraith, Thos. H., Glasgow	Macrae, Roderick, Dingwall		
Gardner, Albert E., Lancaster	Main, William, Forres		
Garnier, John W., Newcastle	Maine, Hy. W., Halifax		
Gelling, E. C., Douglas, I.M.	Manuel, James, Linlithgow		
Gibbons, Charles, Liscard	Markham, Wm. E., Doncaster		
Gilliatt, Alice, Boston	Marriott, C. E., Heckmondwike		
Glass, Henry D., Edinburgh	Martin, Wm. H., Eastbourne		
Glenny, Sophia G., London	Massey, Wm., Northwich		
Gordon, Wm. A., Aberdeen	Meek, Wm., Linlithgow		
Gower, John, Burry Port	Metcalfe, W. B. W., Harrogate		
Grange, Hy., Northwood	Mildred, Hilda G., London		
Grant, Alfred E., Frome	Miller, Frank C., Waddon		
Gray, James O. W., Strichen	Milne, Lionel A., Peterhead		
Gregg, Wm. H., Barnoldswick	Mitchell, Robt. L., Glasgow		
Gregory, B. W., King's Lynn	Moffatt, Irving P., Camborne		
Gunn, John, Duns	Montefore, Charles, Windsor		
Hague, Harry P., Birmingham	Morris, R., Blaenau Festiniog		
Hall, Thos. Hy., Bath	Morrison, Albert G. F., Insch		
Halley, James, Kirkcaldy	Morrison, J., Steinhousemuir		
Hamblin, W. J., Trowbridge	Moss, Harry P., Pendleton		
Hambling, Annie B., Eltham	Mousley, Harold T., Exeter		
Hamer, Thomas, Heywood	Muston, Samuel H., Brighton		
Harden, E. C., Newton Abbot	Newill, Ethel C., Birmingham		
Hardingham, A. F., London	Nichol, T. B., St. Boswell's		
Hardwicke, Eva E., Bury St.	Nichols, E. R., Middlesbrough		
Edmunds	Nicholson, Emily G., Lewisham		
Hartley, Tom H., Burnley	Nicholson, John T., Penrith		
Haworth, Dionysius, Burnley	Nicol, Wm., Glasgow		
Haughton, C. F., Blackburn	Oldham, Arthur N., Towcester		
Hay, James Jno. G., Lerwick	Page, Edgar, Hertford		
Hayes, Percy W., Preston	Parker, Richard W., Hoylake		
Henderson, C. McL., Montrose	Parry, D. H., Blaenau Festiniog		

Personalities.

MR. JAMES OSBORNE, the Medical Chemist, Ashbourne Derbyshire, has been elected Chairman of the Urban District Council.

MR. W. B. SMITH, chemist, Gosport, and Mr. C. A. Smith, chemist, Ventnor, are amongst the directors of the Ventnor Sanitary Steam-laundry Company (Limited).

MR. A. E. H. BLACKBURN, pharmaceutical chemist (Messrs. Mottershead & Co.), St. Ann's Square, Manchester, has been appointed hon. visiting apothecary to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, in succession to the late Mr. F. R. Cooper.

MR. A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN, chemist and druggist, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Cambridge Board of Guardians. Mr. Campkin has had twenty years' association with the working of the Poor-law system in the University town.

MR. S. H. MADDOX, of the firm of Messrs. S. H. Maddox & Co., wholesale druggists and manufacturers, of Wellington, New Zealand, gave us a call this week. Mr. Maddox is visiting this country and the Paris Exhibition in the interests of his firm.

MR. J. W. DEAKIN, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected Chairman of the Northwich Urban Council. Mr. Deakin has also been presented with a silver cradle by his colleagues and the staff of the Council, in commemoration of the birth of a son during his first year of office.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Council-election.

SIR.—A good deal has been made in certain quarters of the fact that, notwithstanding the democratic element admitted to take part in an election now, the same "old lot" are returned, and from this it is argued that chemists, as a whole, have no wish for a change in the Council. A brief study of the position, however, explains all this. There are many men engaged in our calling all over the country who would make excellent councillors if they and their views were known to the rank-and-file; but, unfortunately, as a rule, they are only known locally, and a local vote is of no use whatever. As a result of this, when an election is pending, we have put into our hands a list of names, each of which means a great deal in some particular locality, but almost none of which means anything at all to the whole body of chemists. I say "almost" advisedly, because there are some of them—such, for instance, as Mr. Wootton, and Mr. Taylor, of Bolton—who are well known. At the same time the Society puts into our hands a voting-paper, having an asterisk carefully placed opposite the names of old members, and in this way our attention is doubly called to them—first, because they have been in the Council for long, and we know them, and, secondly, by this asterisk. Now, if a man is thoughtful, he will hesitate to vote for a candidate of whom he knows just nothing at all, as this might lead to the Council being given over to inexperienced and careless men, who would probably lead us into a worse position than we are in already. If, on the other hand, the voter is an easy-going man who does not bother to think much, he will go over the list somewhat in this way:—"John Jones, never heard of the fellow (score); M. Carteighe, never did much for us, but at any rate I know he's there (pass); Ian McGregor, Scotch Johnny evidently—hang the Scotch, they're everywhere (score); W. Mardale—oh, hang it, we can't pill a man who was President (pass)," and so on. In any case it leads to the return of the "old lot." All this constitutes a state of matters very difficult to deal with. If men were returned by well-defined constituencies, as parliamentary members are, the case would be very different; but when all chemists from Land's End to John o'Groats house are called upon to vote from one list, there is no possible method by which so large a constituency can be properly informed regarding candidates. Obviously, if we cannot vote from direct information the next best thing to do is to vote according to reflected information. This is exactly the method Mr. Glyn-Jones has adopted. There is nothing underhand or censorable in any way about this method. It is just an effort on the part of Mr. Glyn-Jones to indicate to the many men throughout the country who want a change the right candidates to vote for in order that such change may be safely and quickly brought about. A large committee has selected these candidates, and it is fair to suppose that the members of it have discharged their duties conscientiously and according to knowledge. This means that the rank-and-file will have laid before them, this time at least, four new names they may safely vote for, even if they have not much direct information regarding the men these names represent. I hope this will be borne in mind at the election. I have no doubt that in the near future we will have regularly established conservative and progressive parties in the Council, and this would be a great advantage. By a regular swing of the pendulum between them we might have education and trade both properly attended to. Most likely before another election the conservatives will have started some such method in the interests of conservatism as Mr. Glyn-Jones has started in the interests of the pro-

gressives, and this also will be well for pharmacy as a whole.

I have observed all that "Ordinary Pharmacist" has been saying about me recently, but I regret that I cannot enter into discussion with him until he adopts a more courteous style of writing. I have never cultivated his style. Perhaps he is more to be sympathised with than censured, as it may be that, whilst I have ever in my nostrils the sweet, pure air as it blows from off "Scotia's North embattlement of hills," he may be under the necessity of inhaling the atmosphere as it rises from Billingsgate.

There is one remark which he has repeated, however, which does not apply to me personally—*i.e.*, that my writings are buried in a trade-journal. I take the "burial" to apply to the circulation of the *C. & D.*, and the "trade-journal" to mean that the *Pharmaceutical Journal* is professional. I have no wish to champion the one or attack the other. I leave it to chemists throughout the world to say which journal is known best; and as to professionalism, I also leave chemists to say which journal has been adopting a spirit of restraint and courtesy recently. I cannot think that the *Pharmaceutical Journal* will better its position by publishing petytive innuendoes of this kind.

Dumfries, April 28.

JAMES REID.

SIR.—There seems to be some doubt as to whether or not I have changed my views as expressed in my paper "The Outlook in Pharmacy," and the letter in connection with my candidature. I have not changed them. With regard to my being on the ticket of the so-called "caucus," let me say I have given no pledges as to the Company Bill or company pharmacy to the gentlemen who initiated that movement. Nor have they attempted to interfere with my freedom of judgment or action. Consequently, if I am elected to the Council I can enter on its duties free to act as my convictions dictate.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN TAYLOR.

P.S.—I agree with your sentiments, re "pleasant streaking."

SIR.—Perhaps you will be good enough to find room in your next issue for the subjoined correspondence, which is sure to be of interest to many of your readers.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM KIRKBY.

Manchester, May 2.

DEAR MR. GIBBONS.—The great importance of the forthcoming election for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society induces me to write you upon a matter which it seems to me must greatly affect the chances of your candidature. Although there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the desirability of regulating company-pharmacy there seems to be no difference of opinion as to the absolute necessity of restricting titles to qualified individuals. It has been pointed out that you are closely associated with company-pharmacy, in that you were the founder of a limited company for the purpose of carrying on the functions of pharmacists, which company is now styled "Pharmaceutical Chemists." It is further reported that but a very small minority of the members of the company are qualified men, and that you yourself are the only pharmaceutical chemist associated therewith. The condition of pharmacy is rendered sufficiently bad by the assumption of the qualifying title (chemist and druggist) by companies. The possibility of them proceeding a step further and calling themselves "pharmaceutical chemists" is greatly to be deplored, as such a step would mean the extinction of the last moiety of value which attaches at present to that title, and, as a consequence, would be a most serious, if not fatal, blow to the higher education of pharmacists. I think it is only right that you should have an opportunity of denying the reports to which I have referred, because, if they are true, I, in common with others, should feel compelled to refuse support to any candidate who, in actuality, surrendered so completely the question of pharmaceutical titles.

As I propose to forward this letter to the journals, I shall be glad of your reply to send therewith.

Yours most sincerely,

WILLIAM KIRKBY.

Manchester, April 30.

Manchester, May 1.

DEAR MR. KIRKBY.—You are misinformed about the company I turned my business into. All the shares, with the exception of two 1*l.* shares, were issued exclusively to qualified chemists, and so as to prevent the sale of any to those who are unqualified, the directors have the power to refuse transfer. Not only am I (the Chairman), but about half the number of shareholders, are pharmaceutical chemists, holding in all three-fifths of the issued

capital. You will thus see that, although a company, it is a private one composed of qualified chemists.

I approach the question of companies generally as not only a difficult, but a delicate, one to treat. Company-pharmacy I fear will always exist, but I would support any drastic measure that might be introduced which would not be injurious to our cause. Failing this, I consider that it would be better to regulate that to remain as we are. I strongly oppose any business being conducted by a qualified manager who is only a servant, and consider that the manager should have a *bona-fide* and substantial interest in the concern, either as a partner or a shareholder, and in the case of a company he should be a director with practically unlimited powers. No company, unless to all intents and purposes composed of qualified men, should be allowed to use the title "Chemist," or suggest that the establishment is a "pharmacy."

Faithfully yours,
WALTER GIBBONS.

SIR.—It is greatly to be wondered at that, while so much talk is being expended over the present crisis in matters pharmaceutical, no reference is made to the folly of two distinct policies being pursued in regard to the Companies Bill by the English and Irish Societies. The former has decided to oppose Clause 2 *in toto*, while the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland favours an amendment of that clause, and this latter policy will no doubt be largely backed up by the Irish members of Parliament. What a miserable picture of bungling and waste of strength! Whose fault it is I do not know, but I do not think I should be far wrong if I said "John Bull's, as usual." Will the seventeen candidates sink their individual fads, and be good enough to answer in the columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST briefly, but explicitly, the following question:—

Are you in favour of mutual co-operation between the English and Irish Societies; and, if elected, will you do your utmost to bring about an offensive and defensive alliance between them at once, so that they may come into line in time to tackle our common foe?

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
ONE AND ALL. (71/67.)

SIR.—The importance of this election is manifested by the activity shown from many quarters. Electors who grumble should bear in mind before recording their votes that the Council is the paramount authority. Educational and trade matters alike are in their hands. They have full control in appointing examiners for England and Wales and Scotland, and, over and above that, the President and the Vice-President of the Society are *ex officio* members of the Boards of Examiners. The Clause 2 affair, it is pretended, is the essence of the present situation, but there may be many other items of policy mooted amongst councillors—present members—such as increasing the number of professional teachers on the examining-boards, and the like. The clear duty of the electors at this time is to secure the return of as many new members of Council as possible.

April 30.
AN ELECTOR. (70,90.)

SIR.—After a long period of assumed dignified self-satisfaction the *Pharmaceutical Journal* has descended to the level of the class of paper edited by the Pott and Slurk ruder. Not content with attacking Mr. Glyn-Jones's action in the matter of the Council, it now attempts to wreck the chance of a candidate whose position in journalism has minutely fitted him for the Council-chamber. Hard words count for very little. Mr. Wootton's common-sense election address will appeal to every voter who has the interests of the craft at heart. Another excellent candidate has also received rough treatment in more ways than one. I refer to Mr. R. Lord Gifford, a man of sound views and a thorough orator; whilst the treatment that the assistants' candidate as received in the organ of the Society is such as to make all lovers of fair play blush. The evident desire of the editor to keep the old members in and to keep fresh blood in is too apparent. The questions remain, Is there a clique in Bloomsbury Square? Does that clique control the writer of the leading article? Or is that writer shaking in his shoes at the thought of criticism by a new member who knows the editorial game well?

O. P. (69/40.)

The Students' Corner.

SIR.—As an old competitor in the Students' Corner I was specially delighted to see that two of our local students had

obtained the proud distinction of carrying off the first and third places in the tournament which has now closed. For several years past the "Corner" has been held in the highest esteem by a number of students attending the South Kensington science classes, and that it has been of the greatest service to them goes without saying. The success which has attended their efforts has been most encouraging to them in pursuing their studies. This recent success has induced me to look back a few years at the different exercises which have been set, with the result that I venture to assert that no other town has such an enviable record in the matter of successes as Norwich. From 1884 to the present time you may be surprised to learn (as I was myself) they have carried off the following distinctive and prizes:—One first and two thirds in two tournaments, eighteen first and eleven second prizes, equivalent, at the lowest estimate, to 15*l.* 7*s.* in books—a record upon which the students are to be heartily congratulated. There must be a number of other places having facilities for evening work equal to Norwich, and I for one would be delighted to see the competition taken up with even greater enthusiasm than it is at present. From a close personal acquaintance with it, I have no hesitation in saying that the result would justify the time spent in doing the work. Yours very sincerely,

HERBERT BRIDGES.

74 Park Lane, Norwich, April 28.

Pharmaceutical Reciprocity.

SIR.—I note the communication on the question of reciprocity, by Mr. A. H. Edgar, in your last issue, and I may perhaps be allowed to say a few words, having also had some twenty years' experience as a pharmacist in the colonies, but in one which Mr. Edgar does not give even a passing notice—namely, Canada—and one which I think we all should give at least first consideration. I quite agree with Mr. A. B. Chatter that the present moment is an opportune one for the agitation of reciprocity between England's colonies—viz., who are standardised by pharmaceutical examinations equally with Great Britain. In this matter I can speak for Canada; in fact, both the examinations of Ontario and Quebec are, if anything, more severe, and take in a much broader field of study and practical experience. As we all know, the United States of America, bordering as it does to Canada, gives that keen impetus to research and study quite necessary in conjunction with our British Pharmacopoeia and methods. I oppose the idea of Mr. Edgar that we have no understanding amongst ourselves. We already recognise Britain's diploma, and expect reciprocity in return. I quite believe this would have taken place if a proper and businesslike course had been pursued by the British authorities—namely, that a delegation of pharmacists should have been sent to Canada and there seen for themselves the workings of our system. That would have been more fraternal than the short, warlike ultimatum which the British Pharmaceutical Society sent per post two years ago, and which somewhat staggered our Council owing to its unsympathetic feeling. I doubt if the Pharmaceutical Societies of France and Germany would have treated their colonies in that way.

I remain, yours sincerely,
ONTARIO. (70/36.)

Dispensing Notes.

A section for the elucidation of difficulties and interchange of views on dispensing-problems.

Iodide-and-Quinine Mixture.

SIR.—A doctor has been giving a relative of mine the following mixture:—

Quin. sulph. ...	...	...	...	gr. 24
Ac. sulph. dil.	...	...	...	m 36
Pot. iodid. ...	...	...	...	5j.
Aq. chlor. ad ...	...	...	...	3vj.

M. Ft. mist.

Coch. mag. 4tis horis.

He had dispensed this himself, and the mixture presented a dark reddish-brown appearance. Upon ceasing his attend-

ance (due to the removal of his patient), he wrote the prescription out, with instructions that the chemist was to be told to dispense it very, very carefully. This I did, a water-white mixture resulting. The patient is naturally a little astonished and dissatisfied. Which is correct?

Yours truly,

A. E. F. (35/1)

[The mixture may become brown on exposure to air and sun-light, and if made with impure sulphuric acid iodine will be liberated.]

Bismuth Mixtures.

51/59. *Bismuth* asks the following questions:—

(1) In dispensing bismuth mixtures, is it usual to add anything to suspend the bismuth? (2) I note one authority recommends "Pulv. tragacanth. co," half as much as the bismuth ordered, another recommends pulv. trag. itself a few grains, whilst some dispensers use nothing at all. Which do you think is the right thing to do?

[It is impossible for the patient to apportion correctly doses of a mixture containing bismuth subnitrate or carbonate without suspending-matter. Pulv. trag. co. is as good as anything, if, in the case of the subnitrate, the precaution is taken to have the mixture distinctly alkaline by the addition of a few drops of ammonia solution or a grain or two of sodium bicarbonate, otherwise the acid bismuth clots the mucilage so as to make indissoluble. We should not hesitate to add a suspending-agent, of course marking the prescription to that effect.]

26/21. *F. C. I.*—The only deposit possible in the mixture containing ammonium carbonate, ipecacuanha-wine, and camphor-water is calcium carbonate, which may be derived either from lime salts in the water used or from calcium tartrate in sherry.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

57/62. *Spahi*.—The way to keep flies off a looking-glass is to provide a counter-attraction for them in the shape of fly reefs, papers, or catchers.

54/3. *Nomen*.—*Cod-liver Oil Emulsion*.—We must refer you to back numbers for this. There were at least four given in our last volume.

54/54. *J. M. T.*—The pill-box in which you sent the "parasites" was smashed when it reached us, and its contents gone; but please do not send a further supply, as it is of no interest to our readers to identify them. To rid a horse's coat of the pests, wash the animal with soft-soap and solution of cresol.

54/53. *J. R.*—We do not undertake to examine drugs as to their authenticity; but physical tests of the sample of turpentine you send do not show it to be spurious.

54/28. *Khaki*.—*Shampoo-powders* for the hair.—See *C. & D.*, July 8, 1899, page 67.

49/70. *Ladysmith*.—(1) *Essence of Coffee*.—See *C. & D.*, July 22, 1899, page 136. (2) All the formulas for essence of tea we have seen are delusions. The product, when mixed with hot water, does not resemble freshly-infused tea at all.

38/11. *Life-buoy*.—The remedy for Gapes in Pheasants, which you say is very effective, is turpentine coloured by the addition of a little tincture of saffron. You should have told us how it is used.

53/60. *Refrigerator*.—*Freezing-powder*.—This is a mixture of effloresced sodium sulphate (8) and ammonium carbamate (1).

50/2. *Zeta*.—(1) We cannot tell, from the small quantity of Infants' Food you send, whether it is malted or not. The simplest test is to extract with water and precipitate the dextrose with alcohol. (2) We think that lemon syrup

made with tartaric acid would probably bring the seller into trouble under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

40/49. *Exon*.—(1) *Powder for Preserving the Sweets in Cider*.—This is a rough mixture of salicylic acid and sugar (equal parts) with a few particles of coarsely-powdered logwood. (2) Your query about cattle-drench for milk-fever was replied to in *C. & D.*, March 20, page 445.

43/6. *Unguentum*.—The instantaneous Headache-powder of local repute which you send is a most disagreeable compound, containing the following ingredients:—

Pulv. aloes	...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Pulv. cinchona	...	...	...	...	gr. xii.
Pulv. camphor.	...	...	...	...	gr. j.

M. Pro dosis.

43/34. *Crumpsall*.—The Cleansing-paste you send is merely curd soap and water. The silky appearance is due to the soap.

49/58. *Spes* sends a powder used for making a Solution for Steeping Peas previous to boiling. The powder, a mixture of sodium chloride 2 parts and sodium bichlorate 1 part, weighs nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and is sprinkled over the pea and enough boiling water added to cover. After twelve hours' steeping the peas are put into fresh water, with tablespoonful of sugar, and boiled for ten minutes. Each packet bears a copy of the analyst's report—"I am able to state that the preparation is composed of the simplest ingredients, and that it is perfectly harmless"—which is strictly true and quite non-committal.

53/44. *Paulus (Torino)*.—There is no literature on the chemical subject you mention; the processes are, for the most part, secret ones.

54/4. *Paraffin*.—We do not know of any preparation used to prevent charring of the wicks of incubator-lamps. Some of our readers may be able to supply the information, as we have been asked the same question several times lately.

12/4. *J. J.*—We do not think there is any doubt but that the sample of pebble you send is quartz. The average sp. gr. of quartz is 2.65, but specimens are found of both higher and lower gravity. Your specimen is contaminated with ferric oxide.

59/41. *Nemo*.—*Tattoo-colours*.—A reply to a correspondent in the *C. & D.*, February 11, 1899, page 26 answers your inquiry.

57/52. *Subscriber (Paris)*.—*Books on Massage*.—Ellison's "Manual for Students of Massage," 3s. 6d. (Baillière), and Grafstrom's "Medical Gymnastics," a text-book of massage and mechanical therapeutics, 2s. 6d. (Scientific Press).

59/27. *Lena*.—(1) Bilberries or whortleberries are yielded by *Vaccinium myrtillus*, a shrub from 12 to 18 inches high, and common in moorland districts throughout the kingdom. The fruit is a black many-seeded berry, and used for tarts, either alone or mixed with other fruits. (2) The twig you send is larch, "the red bits" are the flowers.

60/10. *Old Subscriber*.—*Sodium-silicate Solution* made on a large scale by fusing powdered flints or quartz with sodium carbonate, or oxide, on the bed of a reverberatory furnace, or boiling those substances together under pressure. The property which alkalies have of dissolving silica was known to the alchemists; the old "oil of flint" made with calcined flints and salt of tartar is an example that knowledge.

60/43. *H. J.*—You will find information as to determining the calorific power of coal in Percy's "Fuel, Wood, and Coal," 30s. (Murray, 1875), Phillips's "Fuel Analysis and Valuation," 5s. (Lockwood, 1892), Galloway's "Treatment on Fuel," 6s. (Trubner, 1880). As you are probably aware, calorimeter determinations of the value of coal are of approximate, as the conditions under which coal is burnt in furnaces are so variable.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 3.

BUSINESS in crude drugs since last week's auctions has been fairly brisk, especially in ipecacuanha, for which advanced rates have been paid. The stock of Rio root is now reduced to about 90 packages, owing to the heavy deliveries from the warehouse during April. All essential oils are quiet, and quotations for some of the more important have been revised by English manufacturers, prices being generally a shade easier. Quinine fluctuates daily, but taking the week throughout the second-hand market is higher, owing to "bear" sellers covering their wants. Other changes of the week are as under:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cocoa-hutter	Acid, carbolic	Calumba	Oil, cod liver
Gum arabic		Mace	Oil, orris
Ipecacuanha		Menthol	(concrete)
Oil, dill		Pepper (black)	Oil, peach-kernel
Oil, linseed		Petroleum	Opium (new crop)
Quinine		Pimento	

Arrivals.

The following drugs have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom April 26 to May 2, both inclusive:—Arsenic, 51; balsams (Maranham), 8; huchu, 5; calumba, 459; cardamoms, 65; chamomiles, 18; cinchona (E. I.), 239; clove-stems, 180; cocoa-butter, 56; cod-liver oil, 130; ergot, 3; fenugreek, 492; glycerin, 40; gum (sandarac), 26; honey (Chil.), 26; (W. I.), 94; iodine, 71; kola (W. C. A.), 36; nux vomica, 447; opium, 75; sandalwood, 200; sarsaparilla, 30; turmeric (E. I.), 341; wax, bees, 69; (Mog.), 15; (E. I.), 11.

Formosan Camphor-monopoly.

Our correspondent writes from Yokohama under the date of March 30, giving further particulars of the camphor-monopoly, which was determined on March 24, at Taihoku, Formosa. Contrary to anticipation a considerable number of those who actually tendered withdrew at the last moment, and, finally, there were only three firms in the running, viz., Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Mr. Yokoyama, the last gentleman representing a syndicate composed of Japanese and French capitalists. Mr. Yokoyama had at first secured the right, but he abandoned it owing to trouble among the capitalists he represented, and it is even said that he wished to secure the monopoly on his own account, without consulting the capitalists. It however fell to the lot of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. (who, our correspondent reports, represents the Rothschilds in this part of the globe) to secure the right during the next three years. The Government stipulated that the successful firm must deposit 1,800,000 yen as security, and this, of course, led to the withdrawal of the bulk of the tenders. Another stipulation was that the firm must take delivery of nearly 1,500,000 catties of camphor now in possession of the Government.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market-centres other than London.]

There are practically no new features of any special importance to be reported regarding the general condition of the heavy-chemical market. All things considered, the condition is a very satisfactory one, and manufacturers find that the all-round demand on home and export account is quite sufficient to keep their stocks on the low side. New business is heavier again,

Home consuming trades are well employed, this remark applying particularly to papermakers and dyers. Bleachers, too, have little to complain of, but calico-printers are not so busy as they were. Carpet-manufacturers keep steadily employed. Glass makers are busier, whilst the paint and colour trades, as is usual at this time of the year, are getting busier every day. The pottery-trade is quiet, and at the time of writing it is estimated that about 20,000 men in the Staffordshire districts are idle, manufacturers having decided on a lock-out owing to a dispute with some of their workpeople. Values of all products are fully and easily maintained, and at present there appears to be little likelihood of any early decline.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching powder is in somewhat better supply, but continues in fair request. Softwood casks on rails, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* Caustic soda, although moving fairly well, is a shade quieter. Quotations, however, remain unchanged; 76 to 77 per cent., 11*l.* to 11*l.* 5*s.*; 70 per cent., 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 5*s.*; and 60 per cent. 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 9*l.* 5*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Soda crystals are very firm, and in heavier demand at 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Tyne, and 3*l.* to 3*l.* 5*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Ammonia alkali steady and unchanged at 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails in bags. Bicarbonate of soda steady, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton in casks, and 7*l.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake is very quiet at 2*l.* to 2*l.* 6*d.* per ton in bulk on rails. Glauber's salts 30*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per ton on rails in bags. Yellow prussiate of potash, best Lancashire makes, steady, at 8*d.* to 8*l.* 6*d.* per lb. Silicates of soda continue to move well, and prices are steadily maintained, 140° Tw., 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*; 100° Tw., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.*; 75° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool or Tyne, in usual casks, with customary extras for other packages. Hyposulphite of soda is very steady at 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in 7 to 8 cwt. casks, and 7*l.* 10*s.* in 1-cwt. kegs. Soda ash, 52 per cent., 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne. Chlorates are rather quiet, potash, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 6*d.* per lb., and soda, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 6*d.* per lb.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME.—Somewhat scarce and firm, at 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton.

PHOSPHORUS.—Unchanged. Wedges, 2*s.*; sticks, 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb.; amorphous, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

PEARL HARDENING.—In fair request at 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

SATINITE.—Moving well at 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton in casks, f.o.b.

SATIN WHITE.—Unchanged, at 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton, free on rails, in usual casks.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, May 2.

CASTOR OIL.—The strong position assumed by this article during the past two or three weeks is fully maintained. For good Calcutta seconds steadily advancing rates have been paid for forward shipment, and on the spot 3*l.* 6*d.* per lb. is asked and paid for this grade. First-pressure English is held for 3*l.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* and second pressure 3*l.* 10*s.* per lb. First and second pressures French, although firmer, are not notably changed at 3*l.* 6*d.* and 3*l.* 10*s.* respectively. Belgian second pressing is held for 3*l.* 6*d.*, and first pressing 3*l.* 4*d.* per lb.

GUM ACACIA.—The small stocks available on this market have been further reduced by the sale of 3 serons of good hard Soudan sorts at 70*s.* per cwt.

COPAIBA.—The *Bourbon* has arrived with 8 barrels of Maranham. The parcel will be offered at auction in due course.

CHILLIES (SIERRA LEONE).—A small parcel of low grade has been sold at 43*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Holders are asking 50*s.* for prime bright.

CARNAUBA-WAX.—The high rates recently obtained for this article are fully maintained, values ranging from 80*s.* to 150*s.* per cwt., according to quality. Stocks are much reduced.

BEES'-WAX.—Fifteen sacks of good mixed Chilian have changed hands at 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., and this price is asked for larger parcels. The market for this article is very strong at the moment. Six packages of Gambia (W.C.A.) have also been sold at 7*l.* 5*s.*

POTASHES.—Small transactions continue to be effected in good Montreal at 27*s.* 3*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Pearlashes are held for 35*s.* per cwt.

CANARY-SEED.—It is rumoured that considerable business is being done on Turkish account, and 1,000 bags are reported sold at 34*s.* to 35*s.* per quarter. The available parcels on the spot are now very limited, and 35*s.* per quarter is asked.

TURMERIC.—Fifty bags of split Cochin bulb are reported sold at 10*s.* per cwt., and 48 bags of bright finger were offered on the quay at 32*s.* 6*d.*, but the parcel has now been stored.

QUILLAJA-BARK. is steady, at 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton, as in quality and quantity.

OIL, TURPENTINE. is slightly easier for the week, 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. being expected by holders.

FENUGREEK-SEED. continues to arrive but no change has taken place in the value, which ranges from 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

HONEY.—The interest in this article continues. Sales are reported of Pile 1 Chilian at 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and 11 barrels

Pile 2 have found a buyer at 24s. per cwt.; 27 barrels of strongly-flavoured Australian are reported sold at 28s. per cwt., and Californian is offering at 35s. to 46s. per cwt., according to quality.

RHATANY-ROOT.—Four bales offered at auction, but no bids were forthcoming. Holder's idea of value was 3d. per lb.

GINGER, AFRICAN.—Further sales are reported at 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. according to quality.

GUM GUAIACUM.—Ten cwt. of common quality, part of a recent import, is reported sold at 3d. per lb.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.—There is a good demand for all second-hand parcels offering at a slight reduction under makers' price, which is firm at 26s. per ton.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, May 1.

Our drug-market does not show much animation, and there are only a few articles which meet with interest.

ALOES (CAPE).—firm, the stocks here being limited; good quality is held for 68m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR, REFINED.—is firm, but shows little business; present quotation is 465m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK.—is scarce and firm at 190m. to 200m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED.—shows a very firm market; the spot stocks are almost cleared, and 70m. per 100 kilos. has been paid.

ERGOT OF RYE.—is dull; cheap offers from Russia have depressed the market, and orders for spot at 350m. per 100 kilos. have been executed.

Lycopodium.—is very firmly held at 500m. per 100 kilos.

Quillaia.—is quiet and easier at 26m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL.—is dull and lower at 17½m. per kilo.

QUININE.—is neglected; second-hand holders ask 42½m. per kilo.

Oil of TURPENTINE.—For near delivery prices are very firm; the spot stock of American is almost exhausted, 89½m. per 100 kilos. have been paid to-day, and for May-December delivery, 70m. to 69½m. per 100 kilos. French oil of turpentine is quoted 87½m. to 88m. spot.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Quiet, at 59m. to 58m. per 100 kilos.

LINSEED AND COTTON OILS.—are both excited and rapidly advancing. No important changes have occurred in essential oils.

American Drug Market.

New York, April 24.

The drug market is quiet. The consuming-demand is falling off, and will fall off still more as the hot season advances; changes in value are not numerous nor important:

ALOES, CURACAO.—are offering more freely and quotations are easier. Supplies are obtainable at 3½c. to 4c. per lb., and a trifle less would be accepted for round quantities.

BUCHU-LEAVES.—The demand for "short" is small and quotations are more or less nominal, at 20c. per lb.

CALUMBA-ROOT.—is firmer, in sympathy with foreign markets. Supplies are still obtainable, however, at 8c. to 10c. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—is very strong, owing to the position of the crude article. Domestic manufacturers have advanced prices to 58½c. in barrels and 59c. in cases.

CANNABIS INDICA.—is higher, in sympathy with the London market. Quotations have advanced to 25c. per lb., at which figure considerable sales are reported.

CINCHONIDINE.—is firm, and selling freely at 32c. per oz.

COCAINE.—has advanced 25c. per oz., and is now offering at \$4.75 in bulk.

CODEINE.—has declined 15c. per oz., and makers quote \$4.35 to \$4.50 per oz. in quantity.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Last year's oil is easier, and obtainable as low as 82s. New crop is unsettled, owing to complicating reports from abroad. Supplies to arrive have sold at \$27 per barrel.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—is selling at 18c. to 20c. for bulk, and 60c. to 70c. for reeds. The market is quiet but steady.

ERGOT.—is weak, and supplies of German are obtainable at 45c. Spanish is quiet at 70c. to 90c.

GOLDEN-SEAL (HYDRASTIS).—is obtainable at 53c. to 55c. per lb. Offerings from producing points are liberal.

Cablegrams.

AMSTERDAM, May 3, 4.36 P.M.—The auctions of cinchona-bark held to-day consisted of 6,855 packages, weighing 589,585 kilos, and containing 26,959 kilos (943,565 oz.) quinine sulphate, of which 148,834 kilos. were druggists' bark containing 3,331 kilos. quinine and 440,751 kilos. manufacturing bark containing 23,628 oz. quinine, or an average percentage for the manufacturing bark of 5.36 per cent., against 5.14 per cent. for the auction in March last, and an average of 5.38 per cent. for the ten auctions held in 1899. Of the above-mentioned quantity 6,775 packages were disposed of

at an average unit of 10.10c. per half-kilo., against 10.05c. paid at the March auctions. The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—English and American factories, who purchased equivalent of 6,768 kilos. quinine sulphate; Brunswick factory, 6,300 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 6,864 kilos.; the Frankfort-on-Main and Stuttgart factories, 4,604 kilos.; and various buyers, 2,159 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing-bark ranged from 3c. to 98c. per half-kilo., and for druggists' from 16c. to 75½c. per half-kilo. The tone was quite firm.

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HAMBURG, May 3, 11.34 A.M.:—Refined camphor in second hands is selling at 465m. per 100 kilos. Cumin seed is firm at 70m. per 100 kilos. Ergot is dull at 330m. per 100 kilos., and turpentine stocks are exhausted.

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BERGEN, May 3, 11.45 A.M.:—The cod-fishing operations have been considerably hindered on account of the weather. The catch numbers 25,154,000 fish as against 26,529,000 at the same time last year. This is equivalent to a yield of 23,345 barrels of oil as against 27,110 barrels last year. The market is quiet, the latest price being 82c. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen.

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NEW YORK, May 3, 3.19 P.M.:—The market tone is generally quiet. Opium is neglected at \$3.15 per lb.; copaiba balsam is easier at 35c. per lb.; while balsam of Peru has fallen suddenly to \$1.30 per lb. Rio ipecacuanha is advancing, and now sells at \$3 per lb.; senega-root is hardening, and is worth 45c. per lb. Hydrastis canadensis (golden seal) is firmer at 54c.; but oil of peppermint is 5c. per lb. cheaper. Jalap is steady at 11c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—Dearer; 39° to 40° C. crystals are quoted 10½d. to 10½d. per lb.; 34° to 35° C., 9½d. to 10½d. Crude, 60-per-cent., 2s. 9d.; 75-per-cent., 3s. 3d. per gal. Cresylic, 95-per-cent., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.

ACIDS, CITRIC AND TARTARIC.—arc both steady and unchanged.

AGAR-AGAR.—There are sellers of Japanese at 1s. 8d. per lb.

ALCOHOL.—German potato spirit is quiet at the following rates:—Druggists' quality, 56 and 68 o.p., 8½d. to 8¾d. per proof gal., net, delivered in bond in casks or drums. Perfumers' quality is 9½d. to 9¾d. For exportation the quotations are 7½d. to 8½d., and 8½d. to 9½d., respectively, f.o.b., Hamburg.

ARROWROOT.—Quiet. At auction on Wednesday only a few lots of ordinary St. Vincents sold at 3½d. per lb. Bermuda was bought in at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Since the auctions there has been a small inquiry for Sumatra, and sales have been made of fair at 6d. 10s. per cwt., for which 6d. was refused last week. About 60 cases of Palembang gum in block, have arrived this week.

BUCHU.—Since the auctions a small business in medium round green leaf, at 7d. to 8d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—About 600 packages of the new crop have arrived this week, in consequence of which prices are likely to be easier.

CAMPHOR.—There is no change in the position of either crude or refined, but the market is firm and quiet.

Hong-Kong advices, dated March 30, report that upon the news of the camphor-monopoly being settled quotations advanced to \$96, but shortly afterwards dropped to \$94, as no demand from Europe set in. The shipments to Europe during the preceding fortnight were 1,353 cases, and to India, 221 cases. The stock on the above date was 4,800 cases, of which 700 were unsold. The shipments from Canton and Hong Kong to the Continent since January 1 have been:—

	1970	1899	1898	1897
Boxes ...	6,406	6,051	4,291	5,025

CANNABIS INDICA.—The situation is unchanged; holders still ask 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java for April were 524,000 Amst. lbs. against 1,009,500 last year and 856,000 in 1898.

The total for the four months is 2,418,000 Amst. lbs. against 3,034,500 last year. There were no exports from Ceylon for the week ending April 9. From January 1 to April 9 the shipments have been:

1900	1899	1898	1897
Lbs.	115,799	207,276	218,432
			206,977

COCOA-BUTTER.—About 1d. per lb. dearer at the London auctions, 30 tons Cadbury's brand selling in auction at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., the average being 1s. 5½d. The whole quantity offered at the Amsterdam auction on the same day sold at 86c. to 90c. (average price 87½c.) for 65 tons Van Houten's, 7½ tons Helm at 82½c. to 84½c., 4 tons De Jong at 83½c. to 84c., and 2 tons Holland at 83½c. per half-kilo.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Three cases of reed have arrived this week.

GALLS.—Further sales of blue Persian have been made at 90s. per cwt., although a higher figure is asked for some of the finest lots. Sales of Japanese (about 150 cases) have been made at 63s. per cwt., c.i.f., delivered weights, and spot at 65s. Chinese, plum-shape, are worth 72s. 6d., c.i.f.

GUM ARABIC.—There has recently been a better demand for Ghatti gum privately, owing to unfavourable reports regarding the Indian crops, and the market has been practically cleared of all ordinary qualities at 17s. to 18s. per cwt., and good pale and yellowish at 30s. to 33s. A considerable quantity was offered in auction to-day by nine brokers, including over 1,400 packages of so-called Persian insoluble sorts, but there was absolutely no demand, and the sales mostly consisted of odds and ends. A string of good pale small to bold sifted Aden sold chiefly at 52s. 6d. and 45s. subject for reddish, and 15s. subject for pale siftings; Karachi-Amrad, good pale, 49s.; small red, 18s.; Massowah (19 bags), 50s. to 55s. For a parcel of Australian 22s. is to be submitted for 28 bags, and for good pale Ghatti 44s. is also to be submitted.

GUM OLIBANUM.—At auction, to-day, a few cases of low garblings sold at 17s. per cwt., and ordinary siftings, at 20s.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—About 800 packages will be offered by public auction on May 4, and buyers are generally holding their orders over. Sales are of a retail character this week, mostly of Persian descriptions. For Bussorah hog gum 65s. to 70s. per cwt. has been paid in a small way.

IPECACUANHA.—A considerable business has been done since the auctions (estimated at about 50 bales) for both home and export trade at advancing prices. Early in the week 11s. 9d. per lb. was paid, and since then 12s. to 12s. 3d., the asking-price now being 12s. 6d. Cartagena has also advanced, holders now asking 8s. 6d. to 9s., and it is said the latter figure has been paid for single packages. A small consignment of 10 bags Cartagena (each weighing 25 lbs.) has arrived this week from Panama. The stock of Rio in the warehouse is now about 90 bales, the quantity sold this week not having been deducted from the statistics.

JALAP.—Is inclined to be firmer after the cheap sales of last week: holders now ask 6d. per lb.

KINO.—There appears to be no more cheap stuff on offer now, and it is difficult to find sellers of Cochin grain 1s. 3d., the asking quotation in some quarters being 8s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Remains quiet at 8s. 1½d. per lb. spot for ordinary brands; and 8s. 3d. for Kobayashi.

MORPHINE.—The reduction of 20c. per oz. in the United States last week by the two principal makers has had no effect on this market, which remains firm at 5s. per oz. There is practically no second-hand stuff about.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—Small sales have been made at 5s. 9d. per lb., spot.

OIL, CHAULMOOGRA.—For the small quantity on the spot sellers are asking 4s. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Quite neglected, with sellers at from 8s. to 90s. per barrel, c.i.f., for new Norwegian oil, according to brand. Wholesale druggists appear to have a moderate stock.

BERGEN.—May 1.—There is hardly anything new to be said about the fisheries. As yet no statistics have been published of the

quantity of cod caught in the Finmarken district, but the Eastern district has proved somewhat disappointing, while from Western part the prospects are still good and the livers fat. On account of the high prices which have been paid for cod-liver oil during the past month, an unusually large quantity of liver is being steamed at all places. The market is, therefore, slow, waiting for definite results, and the quotation for medicinal Lofoten non-congealing oil is now 83s. per barrel, f.o.b. The exports to date are 2,908 barrels, against 3,499 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, CASTOR.—Steady. Best medicinal Italian is quoted 4½d. per lb. spot, prompt delivery.

OIL, DILL.—has been advanced by English distillers to 11s. 6d. per lb. for B. P. quality; commercial is unchanged at 9s.

OIL, OLIVE.—Quiet but firm: fine Lucca is held for 5s. to 6s. per gallon.

OIL, ORRIS.—The list-price of concrete oil has been reduced to 23s. per oz.

OIL, PEACH-KERNEL.—has been reduced by the English pressers to 8d. per lb. net for sweet, and 10d. for pale.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—There is a slight inquiry for Wayne County oil, which is quoted at 4s. per lb. c.i.f. for a good brand. HIGH is quoted at 5s. 3d. per lb. for 5-case lots, possibly a shade less. Dementholised is quoted 3s. 6d. per lb. spot, and 40 per cent. 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10½d. c.i.f.

OIL, SANDALWOOD.—East Indian oil is very firm, and there is no prospect of prices being cheaper, as very high prices were paid at the sandalwood-auctions last year in East India. Best English-drawn oil is worth 12s. per lb.

OILS, FIXED.—Linseed is again dearer, at 31s. per cwt., in barrels, landed terms. Petroleum is lower, at 8½d. per gal. for water-white American, and 6½d. to 6¾d. for Russian.

OPIUM.—remains firm but quiet. From the Smyrna market it is reported under date of April 28 that about 40 cases of the new crop for August or September delivery have already been sold at 7s. 10d. to 8s. per lb., as speculators are anticipating a fall. The stock in Smyrna consists of 1,163 cases, and in Constantinople 129 cases.

POTASH SALTS.—Both caustic and carbonate are in a strong position and somewhat scarce. Consumers who have deferred buying are now showing more disposition to buy for forward delivery. On the spot, caustic, 88 to 90 per cent., is 26d. 15s. per ton, and 74 to 76 per cent., 25d.; carbonate, 90 to 92 per cent., 21d.; 93 to 98 per cent. ditto, 23d. Prussiates of soda and potash are quieter, and have slightly receded in price. There is more inquiry for forward delivery; pot, prussiate is 7½d. to 8d., and soda 4½d. per lb. Values of bichromates are unchanged, at 4d. per lb. for Scotch make; but from the Continent there are offers at 3½d. f.o.b., and less. Cyanide for mining-purposes (98 per cent.) is quoted at 1s. 1½d. per lb., in 10-ton lots, and druggists' quantities, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.

QUICKSILVER.—Steady. Both firsts and seconds are quoted 9s. 10s. per bottle.

QUININE.—has been in fairly active request this week at irregular but higher prices than those quoted in our last reports. The better tone is said to be due to the recent "bear" sellers, who are now compelled to cover their requirements. The bulk of the business done has been for August delivery, from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per oz. being paid for this position on Wednesday, and 1s. 4½d. for June. To-day there has been no business, pending the result of the Amsterdam bark-sales. It will be noticed from the drug-statistics that the London stock on April 30 has been corrected to 3,428,096 oz., against 2,287,376 oz. at the corresponding period of 1899.

The exports of quinine from Java from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899, have been 751 cases, against 1,172 cases for the corresponding period of 1898.

SAFFRON.—Advices from Spain continue firm. There is a fair inquiry here at unchanged prices—viz., 37s. to 38s. per lb. net for finest Valencia.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals this week are twelve bales Jamaica root, and twelve Lima-Jamaica.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—The reports from Alexandretta in 1899 were 42 tons (1,050l.) against 23 tons (575l.) in 1898.

SEEDS.—*Anise* is very slow of sale, Russia is offering at 18s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms. *Coriander* steady, with a good business passing at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. for Morocco according to quality. *Cumin* firm, the supplies being very small, Malta is quoted 3s. per cwt. *Fenugreek* slow at 6s. 6d. per cwt. *Canary* steady, but trade demand small. *Caraway*s and *Linseed* both keep dear.

SENNA.—From 3d. to 5d. per lb. has been paid this week for Tinnevelly of middling green colour to fair bold. For fine pale Alexandrian pods 8d. to 8½d. has been paid. There is a moderate supply.

SPICES.—Business has been moderate this week, with an easier tendency in the prices of black pepper and cloves but other articles unchanged. At the public sales Cochin *Ginger* was steady, dull goldish washed rough sold at 31s. to 31s. 6d. per cwt. Japan was bought in at 26s., but privately sales are being made at 25s. per cwt. Jamaica partly sold at steady rates. Four cases of very fine-picked Zanzibar *Cloves* sold at 6d. per lb.; the delivery-market is easier, June-August having been done at 4½d. per lb. *Chillies* were bought in, good red Japan at 55s., and fair Zanzibar, little mixed and stalk, at 50s. per cwt. Bright red cherry *Capsicums*, off stalk, were withdrawn at 40s., and dark East India pods at 32s. 6d. per cwt. *Cinnamon-chips* were held for 3½d. per lb. *Cassia-lignea* partly sold at 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. for common, at 41s. 6d. to 42s. for selected, while old import was bought in at 52s. per cwt. *Cassia vera* did not sell, 26s. per cwt. being wanted. *Pimento* easy; good bright clean sold at 3½d. per lb., fair at 3½d., and common at 3d. per lb. *Mace* sold at 1s. 5d. per lb. for small bright red Penang. *Nutmegs* slow, 1s. 8d. per lb. for 80's not tempting buyers. Singapore black *Pepper* partly sold at 6½d. per lb. for greyish. The arrival-market is weaker, with business for May-July steamer at 6½d. per lb. Singapore white was bought in at 9¾d. per lb. for good fair. Ceylon white sold at 9d. to 9½d. per lb. for middling to good rather brownish.

TAMARINDS.—At the spice auctions 25 barrels of new crop Barbados offered and sold at 13s. per cwt.

TURMERIC.—At the gum auctions to-day, 130 bags fair Madras finger offered, and sold at 32s. 6d. per cwt.

VANILLA.—There was a good selection offered at auction on Wednesday, nearly 700 tins, the bulk of which sold at full rates, for fair to good qualities, while common brown and foxy descriptions were about 1s. lower. The following prices were paid:—

Seychelles, fair to good chocolate, 8 to 8½ inches, 24s. to 24s. 6d. per lb.; 7 to 8 inches, 22s. 6d. to 23s.; 7 to 7½ inches, 20s. to 21s. 6d.; 6½ to 7 inches, 18s. 6d. to 20s.; and 4 to 6 inches, 15s. 6d. to 18s. Mauritius, 7½ to 8 inches, 22s. to 22s. 6d.; 6½ to 7 inches, 19s. to 20s. 6d.; 3½ to 6 inches, 15s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. Tahiti, 4 to 6 inches, brown and mouldy, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Madagascar, common, 12s. to 16s. Bourbon, 4 to 7 inches, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; and 4 to 4½ inches, 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Neglected, with sellers at 29s. per cwt. c.i.f. for parcels near at hand.

HEAVY FINES FOR CAMPHORATED OIL.—At Lambeth on May 3 John Huson, druggists' sundriesman, Chumleigh Street, Clerkenwell, who had been supplying shopkeepers with camphorated oil not B.P. (labelled "campholeum, formerly known to the public as camphorated oil"), was himself fined 10l. and costs for selling the oil. A similar penalty was imposed on George Baldwin, druggist, Peckham, and one of 40s. and costs on R. C. Wright, East Dulwich.

IN the New York Court of General Sessions on April 12, Carlos Hernandez, who in 1898 had charge of the Spanish business of Sehieffelin & Co., New York, was convicted of forgery in the third degree for having altered the accounts of that firm. He was remanded.

NEW TANNIC-ACID PLANT.—The International Manufacturing Company will start at Palatka, Fla., on May 1. It has \$50,000 capital, and will be backed by some of the foremost men in the State. The company will make tannic acid out of palmetto-roots in large quantities. Mr. R. H. Brownlee, of New York, is at its head.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses from January 1 to April 30, 1900, and to the stocks on April 30. Their accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

	April		Stocks		1900	
	Landed	Delivd.	1899	1900	Imprtd.	Delivrd.
Aloes	544	122	2,489	2,946	795	516
", gourds	—	160	444	—	239	239
Anise, star .....,cs	63	14	764	350	469	513
Balsams.....cs&c.	113	56	673	176	114	163
Calumba-root ..,bgs	614	759	4,294	1,814	2,056	2,021
Camphor.....pkgs	578	339	2,191	2,586	2,324	1,448
Cardamoms .....,es &c.	—	—	17,216	53	—	—
Cinchona.....pkgs	—	—	1,880	1,654	—	50
Cubeb.....,bgs	16	11	69	93	20	50
Dragon's-blood .....,os	1,272	399	3,633	2,187	2,302	1,623
Galls.....,pkgs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gums.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ammoniacum "	—	—	99	68	7	7
Anini & copal "	3,769	2,559	16,830	7,733	9,539	12,476
Arabie	1,834	2,055	12,485	9,97	5,430	7,196
Asafetida	174	72	615	875	592	420
Benzoin	340	134	1,328	1,406	1,635	1,060
Damar	174	685	5,253	3,642	933	1,532
Galbanum	—	—	19	14	—	2
Gamboge	5	10	290	254	5	59
Guaiaicum	17	2	61	73	33	19
Kauri .....,tons	260	191	1,133	1,572	804	878
Kino .....,pkgs	—	3	123	31	14	27
Mastic	—	2	25	23	—	8
Myrrh, E.I.	16	12	357	279	74	105
Olibanum	717	834	3,277	2,631	3,784	2,633
Sandarac	—	71	735	663	552	299
Tragacanth	2,334	633	1,502	3,724	5,029	2,341
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	13	56	72	153	199	284
" other kinds pkgs	6	8	19	150	177	143
Jalap .....,bls	39	3	269	314	39	35
Nux vomica... pkgs	13	103	728	394	489	103
Oils.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Anise .....,es	—	13	262	158	—	23
*Cassia,	10	5	71	88	25	11
Castor .....,pkgs	153	226	873	672	492	801
Cocoa-nut .....,tons	189	125	190	415	619	496
Olive .....,esks, &c.	175	163	795	1,013	802	795
Palm .....,tons	—	3	6	1	3	10
†Quinine sulph., lbs	9,530	2,933	142,961	214,253	57,235	17,514
Rhubarb .....,chts	—	49	1,339	1,034	147	413
Sarsaparilla .....,bales	141	52	432	406	462	363
Seuna .....,bls &c.	423	359	612	2,487	3,384	2,525
Shellac, all kinds es	3,537	4,153	46,356	42,941	18,052	16,710
Turmeric .....,tons	209	12	242	470	423	111
Wax, bees' .....,pkgs	354	289	1,022	1,121	1,347	1,757
" Japan .....,es &c.	50	43	455	275	165	347

Stocks of aniseed and cassia oils lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.

Quinine-sulphate figures correct for this month. Deliveries in March overstated by dock company.

Coming Events.

Monday, May 7.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, at 8 p.m. Dr. W. Newton on "The Production of Nitrate of Soda in Chili."

Tuesday, May 8.

Royal Photographic Society, 66 Russell Square, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. Chapman Jones on "The Effect of Colour on Gradation."

Wednesday, May 9.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, at 7.30 p.m. Annual Meeting and Dinner.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual dinner will be held at the Hôtel Métropole on May 15. Tickets, 17. 1s. each, may be obtained from Mr. R. Bremridge, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W. The annual meeting takes place on May 16, at 12 o'clock.